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VOL. VIII NO. 165 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 12, 1920. TWO ANN

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BRITISH INDIA.
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th July ..	Nellore* ..	6853
17th " ..	Karmala* ..	8983
24th " ..	Morea ..	10390
28th " ..	Merkara† ..	8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st " ..	Syria ..	6683
7th August ..	Kashmir ..	8441
14th " ..	Devanha† ..	8892
21st " ..	Mantua ..	10485
28th " ..	China ..	7932
4th Sept. ..	Kaisar-i-hind ..	11430

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	
13th July ..	Sicilia ..	Calls Colo and Calcutta.
15th July ..	Dunera ..	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.
10th July ..	Plassy ..	2 Dec.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
9th July ..	Baroda ..	Karachi and P. Gulf.
12th " ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa.
14th " ..	Barpata ..	Busreh direct

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander,	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	M.Tsuruo	4852	6th July	17th July
Taina Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July
Yetorofu Maru	R.Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	T. Yano	1st July	15th July
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	20th July	31st July

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S.S. "LOYALTY."
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
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FARES:—

First Special ..	Rs.	800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A" ..	Rs.	750/-
First Class "B" ..	Rs.	700/-
Second Class ..	Rs.	600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on fee or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
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REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
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Managing Agents,
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Ono-machi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Governmen in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ...	£4,015,000

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NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
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MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS is sued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITTASL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,607

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhimsen das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Framchand Chhaganlall).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq. Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,35,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office:—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	8	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 8,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 141 PRIZES!
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
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EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
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Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER & LEATHER GOODS
22/24, Cowasji Patel St., Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "EASTKIP, Bombay"
Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed. Bentley's & A. I;

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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

(THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.)

The Industrial & Exchange Bank of India, Limited.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . Rs. 5,00,00,000 (Five Crores.)

DIVIDED INTO 50,00,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH. PRESENT ISSUE 10,00,000 ORDINARY SHARES PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

RS. 2-8 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION. RS. 2-8 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.

BALANCE WILL BE CALLED WHEN REQUIRED. NO CALL WILL EXCEED RS. 2-8 PER SHARE AND WILL NOT BE MADE WITHIN 2 MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS CALL.

DIRECTORS.

1. KHAN BAHADUR, B. D. PUDUMJI, Late Bullion Keeper, His Imperial Majesty's Mint, Bombay, Chairman, Bombay Export, Import and Mfg., Co., Ltd.; Partner Messrs. D. Pudumji & Co., Proprietors Pudumji Paper Mill, Byculla; Permanent Director, Siddley Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., etc., Charni Road, Bombay.
2. VASUDEVA PRASAD PANDE, Esq., Swami Narayan Temple, Ahmedabad; Landlord, The Mall, Cawnpore.
3. HAVELI RAMKHER, Esq., Merchant, of Messrs. Ralliaram Lachhmandass, Wheat and Cotton Merchants, Gujranwalla and Bombay, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
4. MAGANLAL CALLIANJEE, Esq., Mill Agent and Merchant, Director, The National Spinning, Weaving and Hosiery Co., Ltd., The Indo-Foreign Trading and Industrial Co., Ltd., etc., Shri Krishna Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
5. D. N. KAPUR, Esq., Merchant, Partner Messrs. Need and Co., Bombay, Kobe and New York, 7A Fort Street, Bombay.
6. KANSHI RAM KHOSLA, Esq., Merchant, Late of Commercial Bank of India, of Messrs. Kholsa Bros., Lahore, Senior Partner, The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore and Bombay and Messrs. Khosla and Co., 7A, Fort Street, Bombay, (Ex-(*Officio.*)
7. ANANT RAM, Esq., B.A., Bar-at-Law, Lahore, (*Ex-Officio.*)

BANKERS:
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. KANGA AND SAYANI, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS:
1. MESSRS. FRAMROZ R. MERCHANT AND CO., Incorporated Accountants, (London) Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
2. MR. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, Incorporated Accountants, (London), 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. KHOSLA AND CO., 7A, Fort Street, Bombay.

TEMPORARY REGISTERED OFFICE.:
LAKSHMI BUILDING, 7A, Fort Street, Opposite G.P.O.
Telegraphic Address:—"Indexbank". Post Box 22.

Prospectus.

OBJECTS.

The Company has been formed with the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association and, in particular, to carry on the business of Banking in all its departments, to promote and finance or assist in the promotion and financing of business undertakings and industries of any description either existing or new and to develop and form the same, either through the instrumentality of syndicates or otherwise and to act as an Issuing House.

INDUSTRY.

The future of India depends upon the development of its industry and it is a happy sign that our countrymen have seriously taken the matter in hand. The year 1919-20 is destined to be reckoned as *annus mirabilis* in the history of Company floatation of India. The statistics reveal marvellous results. During 12 months ended on 31st March 1920, 906 Companies were registered and their authorised capital was 2,74,70 lakhs as against 291 Companies with authorised capital of 21,34 lakhs in the preceding year. Thus in one year the aggregate increase is nearly 13 times. It may be of interest to know that in the prewar year 1913-14 there were only 356 Companies with an aggregate capital of 66,91 lakhs. This shows what the year of progress has done. But no industry can develop, no business can flourish and no factory can pay unless and until it has banking facilities to supplement and enlarge its own capital. Bank is to the business, and specially to the Industry, what water is to a traveller in the desert. THE INDUSTRIAL AND EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. will not only offer financial facilities to the manufacturers but will also co-operate with reliable and pushing distributing agencies and traders to find markets for the manufactured articles by allowing overdrafts and cash-credits.

It may be said that a number of Banks have already been started with objects similar to those mentioned above, to which we would reply by quoting the following extract from the "Times of India" of May 13th, 1920:—

> "It has often been said, with justice, that among the evils from which India suffers nothing in the last resort bulks larger than the want of banking facilities and the unorganised state of the money market. The basic facts are that each year crores and crores of coinage are withdrawn from circulation and absorbed into the hidden hoards of the country, while on the other hand what remains is centralised to an unhealthy extent in large cities of Bombay and Calcutta. One finds, on the one hand, the greater portion of this wealth lying idle and immobilised in all the villages of the country, and on the other hand in two or three cities an overstimulated and fluctuating money market with lengthy periods when even that market is gorged with unusable money. Local industries and even local trade languish and die for want of finance. Rising talent is given no chance to exercise itself because it can obtain no local credit. Even the mere transmission of money is hampered to an incredible extent by the lamentable fact that most districts are without a bank of any kind. To see a merchant dragging about chests of silver rupees to pay his customers because he cannot use cheques for want of a banking system, is a spectacle more worthy of Middle Ages than of a country under civilised Government.

It is unfortunate that the number of Banks in India is very limited, and naturally therefore the banking facilities are utterly inadequate to the growing needs of the country. The merchant in the far off *mandis*, the sahukar, the shroff and the agriculturist compelled by circumstances resort either to hoarding or locking up the savings in jewellery or ornaments. In connection with India's Banking Problem we cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. D. M. Dalal, Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency. In the minority report, which he submitted to the Secretary of State for India, he said:—

> "India has an area of 1,802,657 square miles, and it contains 2,253 towns with 29,748,228 inhabitants and 720,342 villages with a population of 285,406, 168. On the 31st December 1917 the total number of banking offices in India was only 402, and many of them overlapped in the larger towns. In fact, on that date there were in the whole of India only 165 towns which had bank offices. The United Kingdom, with a population of 48,000,000 had 9,138 banking offices. Canada with a population of 8,460,000 has about 4,000 branches of banks. Further, there are 294,875,000 illiterate people in India, and out of the 18,539,578 literates there are only 1,670,387 literates in English.
>
> "The vast and scattered population in India has thus modern banking facilities in 165 stations only, and consequently the financial power of India is insufficiently mobilised. Money lies dormant in endless small hoards."

In the face of these facts no one can say that there are already too many banks. It will be noticed that there is a vast virgin field for the development and expansion of banking. The statistics tell us that since December 1917 the number of banking offices opened in different parts of the country is not at all encouraging. In India it is intended to open branches of the Bank in all important centres of trade, specially in large *mandis* and thus educate the people to make better use of their hoardings for the benefit of the holder and for the good of the trade.

EXCHANGE.

Side by side with the development of Industry, the Import and Export trade has also increased. There had been a distinct increase. In 1919-20 there was an increase in Import of more than 24 Crores and in Export there was an increase of more than 88 Crores over the year 1917-18. The progress has not stopped and as India is both a seller and a buyer at a large scale it is certain that its indegenous Banks are sure to reap a good business. Exchange business is one of the safest and the most paying lines in banking and it will be of interest to note in this connection that the Exchange Banks pay very much higher dividends than the Banks which do not go out of India. We give below the figures published in a recent issue of the 'Capital' and it will be noticed that they show the results of Exchange Banks both astounding and illuminating.

Comparative statement of Dividends earned by Indian Banks and Exchange Banks between 1908 and 1919.

	Dividend % per year.			
Indian Banks.	1908.	1912.	1916.	1919.
Bank of Bengal	13	14	16	17
Bank of Bombay	13	14	15	19½
Bank of Madras	11	12	12	12
Allahabad Bank	18	18	18	18
Alliance Bank of Simla	14	14	16	17
Central Bank of India		6	6½	11
Exchange Banks.				
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	34	34	38½	64
Chartered Bank of I. A. China	14	14	17	20¼
Mercantile Bank of India	6	8	12	16
National Bank of India	12	14	16	20

As soon as we have established our offices in important trade centres and ports in India we intend opening our branches in Foreign countries, specially in Mesopotamia, Persia, Japan, Africa, Europe and America, and thus develop international trade relations.

POLICY.

The policy of this Bank will be to keep away from speculation and speculators. To encourage *bonafide* investors. To establish savings banks with a view to encourage thrift. To establish information bureaux and offer such advice as may prove useful to the constituents and shareholders of the Bank. To encourage the masses to take active interest in the future development of the country's industry; and it is with this end in view that the shares of the Bank have been kept at popular and low price of Rs. 10. **In this connection it may be mentioned that when allotment is being made the applications for small lots will be given preference.**

It will be further our policy to train up young men, graduates and under graduates, and bring into play talents which are at present dormant or are wasted.

SUCCESS.

The rapid increase in the trade and the daily addition to the number of Industrial concerns is a sufficient guarantee for the success of the Bank. The Directors are an influential group of experienced businessmen and bankers, whose mature judgment will be of material help to the Bank. Under the control of the Directors, the Managing Agents will manage the Bank, and the head of the firm Managing Agents, Mr. K. R. Khosla, has a long business and banking experience extending over 19 years.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS AND THEIR REMUNERATION.

Article 98. Until otherwise determind in a General Meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than 3 nor more than 15, inclusive of *Ex-officio* Directors.

Article 103. Such two of the Directors of Khosla and Co., as the said Khosla and Co., may from time to time nominate in writing in this behalf shall be the Directors of the Company *Ex-officio* and such Directors shall not be liable to retire by rotation or to be removed from the said office.

Article. 103. Until otherwise determined by a General Meeting the qualification of every Director (except *Ex-officio* Director) shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 2,500.

Article 105. The remuneration of any Director including Director *Ex-officio*, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rupees one hundred for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year equally.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION. The Directors shall not make any allotment unless and until at least 5,000 shares shall have been subscribed for, the sums payable thereon on application shall have been received by the Company. As the number of shares already promised to be subscribed exceeds the minimum limit the Company will proceed to allotment without delay.

AGREEMENT. An agreement dated 26th June 1920 has been entered into by the Company with Messrs. Khosla and Co., whereby the said Messrs. Khosla and Co., are appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period, on the terms and at remuneration of rupees three thousands per month and a commission of ten per cent on the annua profits as mentioned in the draft agreement annexed to the Articles of Association and in the Memorandum and the Articles of Association.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST. Messrs. Kanshi Ram Khosla and Anant Ram are members of the firm of Managing Agents and as such are interested in the consideration to be paid under the foregoing agreement.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated not to exceed Rs. 30,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

The shares now offered for subscription have not been underwritten on the date o, this prospectus, but in the event of their or any part thereof being hereafter underwritten commission at a rate not exceeding three per cent. on the nominal amount thereof will be paid by the Company in respect of the shares which may be so underwritten as provided in the Articles of Association.

Under the Articles of Association of the Company each member is to have one vote in respect of every share held by him.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of this prospectus and forms part of it.

No promotion money has been or will be paid.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent at the Registered Office of the Company at 7 A Fort Street, opposite G. P. O., Bombay, together with the amount payable on application for each share.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Issue of the shares certificate is subject to the condition that the certificates of shares will be completed and ready for delivery within 12 months after the allotment of the shares.

Copies of prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or at Messrs. Khosla Bros., Railway Road, Lahore.

No shares have been or will be issued otherwise than for cash.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS. Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association and the above mentioned draft Agreement with Messrs. Khosla and Co., can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during business hours on any working day.

BROKERAGE. Brokerage at the rate of Annas Four per share will be paid by the Company on shares applied for and allotted on the applications identified as coming through Brokers or approved agents.

PREMISES. The present offices are temporarily occupied, negotiations are being made to purchase a decent building on Hornby Road. If the transaction is completed early it is expected that the Bank will start its business in its own building in the best possible locality.

Dated this 9th day of July 1920.

(Sd.) B. D. PUDUMJEE.
(Sd.) D. N. KAPUR.
(Sd.) MAGANLAL CULLIANJEE.
(Sd.) HAVELIRAM.
(Sd.) K. R. KHOSLA.
(Sd.) K. R. [illegible]
(Sd.) ANANT [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Industrial and Exchange Bank of India, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)
CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 5,00,00,000.
Issue of 10,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

To The Directors of
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 2/8 per Share in respect of Shares of the above-named Company, I request you to allot me that number of Shares and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be alloted to me upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the 9th day of July 1920, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me. I also agree to pay the further instalments due in respect of the said shares in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within nine months from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date 1920
Usual signature .....

This form may be sent direct to the Managing Agents or the Bankers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
APPLICATION DEPOSIT RECEIPT.

RECEIVED the.....day of.....1920
from.....the sum of
Rupees.....being a deposit of Rs. 2/8 per Share
on.....Shares of Rs. 10 each in the above-named Company applied for by him on the day of 1920.

(This receipt should be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificaet.)

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

OLD ISSUE.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 15 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution on the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders in the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1800

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 21st July, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1920.

By order of the Board.
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Agents.

2145

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

1ST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders on the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1801

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the following business will be transacted.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the period of 8 months ending 31st March, 1920.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Auditors for the Current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Osman Sobani, as an additional Director.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Chairman.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th July to 5th August, 1920, (both days are inclusive).

By order of the Board.
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1920.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 6th August, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the REGISTER on the 5th August, 1920, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once.

2146

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1920. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-0 a.m.

Fourteen scholarships (value Rs. 16 per mensem) will be awarded to students who have passed either the Matriculation, School Final, School Leaving Certificate or Government Service Examination. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on August 2nd and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless qualified as above are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on August 2nd and the following days.

All candidates must pass an examination in physical fitness held at the College on August 2nd and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 11th May, 1920.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORDINARY SHARES.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 10 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 15th August, 1920, and the Holders of the said Shares are required within the date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7 Hastings Street, CALCUTTA,
June 30th, 1920. 211

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase or Lease or an immoveable property consisting of land and houses situate at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the land contains by admeasurement 11613 square yards or thereabouts and is let on ease by the Government for a period of 99 years from the 1st day of September, 1903, and the Lease is renewable at the expiration of the said term for a further period of 99 years. The property is now in the occupation of Messrs. William Jacks and Co. as tenants under a Lease which will terminate on the 27th day of April, 1921. The Vendors are Trustees and will sell or Lease the property as the case may be subject to the sanction of the High Court. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned at his Office at No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1920.

JAL DOSSABHOY DICK,
Secretary,
Haji Zanal Abedin Shirazi Trust.
2167

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR,

(HOME DEPARTMENT.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, Holkar College, Indore and will be received up to the 25th July, 1920. The following terms are offered:—

(1) Pay Rs. 250—10—350.
(2) Leave and Leave Allowance according to State Rules.
(3) Appointment for two years in the first instance.

Candidates are requested to apply to the HOME MINISTER Indore, stating:—

(1) Nationality, (2) Age, (3) Academic qualifications, (4) Experience of teaching Chemistry up to the B.Sc. Standard of the Allahabad University.

2272

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exereise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920.
2326

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices at 105-107, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th July, 1920.

To transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the Minutes of the Statutory Meeting held on the 31st December, 1919.

(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1920.

(3) To sanction the declaratiotn of a dividend

(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. R. COCKMAN,
Secretary,
G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd.
Rangoon, June, 1920.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctionted will be made payable at the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon, Calcutta or Bombay, on and after Wednesday, the 21st July, 1920, to tthose Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address
2307

NOTICE.

WANTED—CARRIAGE EXAMINERS and ASSISTANTS pay Rs. 50 to 70 and Rs. 40 to 50 respectively. Free quarters, passes, leave, etc. Applications of illiterate experienced men will also be considered. Apply to W. E. PARISH, loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Gondal, Railway, GONDAL (KATHIAWAR.)
2369

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Head Office,
6/7, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Branch of the above Company will be established at "Liptons Buildings" 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from July 15th 1920 and premiums may be paid and all communications may be addressed to the Branch Secretary.

W. St. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager.
Bombay, Dated 10th July, 1920.
2383

NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. & T. (Embarkation) Bombay has ten tons of Curry Powder to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to inspect the consignment in "B" Warehouse Alexandra Docks and submit a quotation to undersigned upto 12 noon on 15th instant stating the quantity they wish to purchase.

The offers will hold good for fifteen days.

J. M. MATTHEWS.
Captain.
for Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embn.) Bombay.
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks,
Bombay, 9th July, 1920.
2410

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable property freehold land at Grant Road in the centre of all theatres and having an uncomparable frontage and situation. Rare opportunity for dramatic and cinema theatre builders. For further particulars apply Tribhovandas Chabildas, Managing Clerk to Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA, Solicitors, Motilal Manson, Hummum Street, Fort. 2254

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD.

(in liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with S. 209, of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a meeting of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. at 74, Homji Street, Bombay, at 4 p.m.

M. S. KRISHNASWAMI,
Voluntary Liquidator.
2418

BESSHO & CO.

BEG to announce that they have REMOVED to GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, opp. Government dockyard and will open shortly their fire sale at the new premises.

BESSHO & CO.,
2354

NOTICE.

WANTED—A registered MEDICAL GRADUATE of the Bombay University for duty at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran on Rs. 400 pay a month with free passage and quarters. The selected candidate will have to start for Kamaran at short notice. The appointment will last for about two months. Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age to—THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 2299

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the following second hand light railway 2, guage metal sleepers and fittings.

The sleepers are lying at Haji Bunder, Sewree, where they be inspected on application to the Sub Storekeeper.

	24 lbs.	18½ lbs.	14 lbs.
Sleepers iron with one bolts & nut, and one clip. ..	296 New.	24 New	..
" " " 2 clips.	664 "	224 "	..
" " " 3 "	97 "	857 "	715 New
" " " 4 "	35 "	340 "	77 "
" " without clips.	122 "	8234 Old	1045 "
" " " ..	..	1845 New	118 Old.
Clips.	700	6595	..
Clips with bolts and nuts.	595	..	..

Offers should be made to the Controllers (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. 2177

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER draft rules submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction, one of the qualifications for an elector for the Council of State is past or present membership of the Senate of any University provided, he resides in the Punjab. Voters who claim to be eligible for a Vote under this head will please send in the necessary informa ion about themselves in the following form on or before the 25th of July, 1920:—

P. N. DUTT,
Offg. Registrar,
University of the Punjab.
Senate Hall, Lahore,
6th July, 1920. 2398

Name.	Address.	Name of University of which he was or is a Fellow.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1920. 1992

NOTICE

FRESH STOCK of Imperial P. O. P. and P. O. P. POST CARDS (Tropical) arives every mail. Can be had at the following ates:—

Imperial P.O.P. 17 x 24, Rs. 20 per quire.
Imperial P.O.P. Post Cards, Rs. 5 per gross.

GUERRA & SONS,
Photographer
Bungalow No. 107,
P. O. Road, Mhow, C. I.
1924

NOTICE.

WANTED for service on the Uganda Railway Administration in the British East Africa Protectorate:

(a) 19 STATION MASTERS—Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 180 per month and in addition a temporary War Bonus of Rs. 23 for unmarried and Rs. 46 per month for married men. Period of engagement is three years under an agreement.

(b) 3 YARD FOREMEN—Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 180 per mensem plus temporary war bonus ranging from Rs. 23 to Rs. 25 for unmarried and Rs. 48 to Rs. 50 p.m. for married men. Period of engagement is three years under an agreement.

Free passages from place of enlistment to Mombasa and back on completion of agreement will be provided. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates etc., to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India,
Uganda Railway,
2397 Nicol Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD. will be CLOSED from the 27th day of July, 1920, to the 31st day of July 1920, both days inclusive.

For the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
Per Pro. Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd.
R. PRESTON,
Agents.
2434

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD,

WITH reference to the circular letter, dated July 1st. regarding the issue of new shares in the abovenamed Company. The Board suggest that any persons holding transfers which have not yet been registered in the Company's books, should, on or before the 26th day of July get the shares transferred into their names on the Company's register

If on the 1st August the Company find that shares of the new issue to which such persons are entitled have not already been applied for on their behalf, the Company will accept an application from them in respect of new shares to which they may be entitled. Such applications should state the descriptive numbers of the shares held.

The last date upon which applications will be received has been extended by the Board from August 1st to August 13th.

For the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
Per Pro. Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd.
R. PRESTON,
Agents.
2435

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of (1) all Graduates, Licentiates of Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture of the Bombay University of seven years' standing on 1st April 1920,

(2) Members of the Senate of the Bombay University
and
(3) Honorary Fellows of the Bombay University

resident in the Ahmedabad District including the City, Cantonment and notified areas contiguous to the City of Ahmedabad, who are desirous of having their names enrolled as voters in the special constituency of the Bombay University for the provincial Council elections, is invited to this notice. They should apply to the Chief Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality before the 20th of July, 1920, filling in following form.

Serial No.	House No. and Ward and Street.	Name of elector with father's name and surname.	Age.	Date of graduation.

After the prescribed date no claim for enrolment will be considered.

N. B.—Graduates are not disqualified as voters in the University Constituency by residing outside the Presidency provided they have a place of residence within it.

G. E. CHATFIELD,
Collector of Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 7th July, 1920. 2413

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th July to SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
2373 Manager.

N. B.—Warrants for the AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered address on and after the 2nd August, 1920. In imation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediatly. 2373

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "AHMEDI" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Suez and are requested to send in their Bills of Landing to this office for Delivery Orders, without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHARIFF HASSUM & Co.,
Agents, The Eastern Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant to the Lecturer in Persian at this College on Rs. 100-10-200. Applicants must have graduated with Honours in Persian or have passed the M.A. with Persian as 2nd language. .....

Applications must reach the Undersigned on or before the 31st July, 1920. Applications should state their qualifications and all details regarding their College career in their applications and should include testimonials.

H. G. RAWLINSON,
Principal,
2448 Karnatak College Dharwar.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TEMPORARY RECEIPTS Nos. 2725 and 2726 in respect of 3 and 2 shares respectively of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Messrs. Kan Bros. have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owners.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
2412 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 9510 for four shares Nos. 9558, 9559, 9560 and 10643 in the Bank of Bombay standing in the name of Major W. J. Berthon deed. has been lost stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said share certificate in any way.

The said certificate was originally issued in name of Major W. J. Berthon.

(Sd.) W. A. HAIG BROWN,
Administrator to the Estate of the late W. J. Berthon.
2423

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

300 Second Hand SINGERS SEWING MACHINES in good condition are available for sale at Rs. 80 each.

Single machines will be sold. Prospective buyers should apply to the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Surplus Textile Stock Depot, Howard and Bullough Mill Chinchpokli.

D. RILEY, Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
Board of Industries and Munitions.
2421

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIOS

OFFERS are invited for the following:—

KHAKI serge, Khaki Great Coat cloth, Mosquito netting, Grey and Bleached sheets, Dhooties, Towels, Flannelette, China Silk, Alpacca, Flannels, Sewing cotton etc. Grey drill coats and Trousers, Waterproofs, Shirts and other articles of clothing. Table knives, forks, spoons, buttons, needles, etc.

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
Board of Industries and Munitions.
2422

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re: FIRM OF M. S. HOOSEIN & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between Messrs. MAHOMEDBHOY GULAM HUSSEIN CHUNAWALA and R. B. SAPRE, who lately carried on business as Papermerchants in partnership at Tamarind Lane, Bombay, under the name style and firm of M. S. Hoosein and Co., has been DISSOLVED. The said Mahomedbhoy Gulam Hoosein Choonawala, died, on or about the 7th day of April, 1920, and the surviving partners, viz., our client, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Gulam Hoosein Chunawala, and Mr. R. B. Sapre have discontinued the said business. Our client, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Gulam Hoosein Chunawala, will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities that may be incurred by Mr. R. B. Sapre in the name of the said firm or otherwise and all persons deal with him will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 10th day of July 1920.
2429 DASTUR & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Gulam Hoosein Chunawala.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESMAIL MOOSA has contracted with our client Mr. VASANJI JIWANDAS for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned leasehold property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of six hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 11 of the Mandvi, Koliwada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bounded on the East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage on the South partly by Plot No. 7 of the said Estate leased to Tarachand Paramsed partly by a Roman Catholic Chapel on the West by Kazi Syed Street and on the North by Janjikar Street and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 2412 and 2413.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1920.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
2426 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KARIM HAJI VALI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant residing at Kelsa Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

HAVABAI, widow of Karim Haji Vali, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kelsa Mohalla without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 1st day of July, 1920.
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA.
2424 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KAIKHUSHRU LIMJIBHAI PANDAY has contracted with our clients Messrs. ABDUL REHMAN HAJI YACOOB and HASSAN HAJI ABDULLA for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property, all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Aibert Buildings, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Turner Road Bandra District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2524 square yards or thereabout bearing Survey No. 40 Pot Nos. 1 and 11 and Survey No. 41 Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4 and Falni No. 1 assessment Rs. 4-10 annas and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by the land of Dorabji Pestonji Seervai, on or towards the West by the land of Dr. Motiwalla, on or towards the North by Turner Road and on or towards the South by the land of Inas Francis Almaida and part of Survey No. 41 and which said premises have been in the occupation of the vendors and his tenants.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1920.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
2437 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT KANDIVLI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGARAM KHATAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, asement, or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 48, Meadow street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claims or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground situate lying and being at Pashpoli Falad (near Kandivli Station) Pot Tarkdi Rendra Tukdi and District Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1067 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for the convenience of plot holders, on or towards the West by the property of Sarofam Chellabhai on or towards the South by a passage for the convenience of plot holders called Hamid Road on or towards the North by the property of Jamnadas Omersey.

Dated this 9th day of July 1920.
PANDIA & Co.,
2430 Purchaser's Attorney

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase or lease for 99 years of the undermentioned valuable premises situate at the Junction of Mumbadevi and Musjid Bunder Roads. The property has been let to several individuals as monthly tenants.

The Vendors are Trustees and they will enter into an agreement for sale or lease as the case may be subject to the sanction of the High Court. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer unless the sanction of the Court is obtained.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the bombay Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 578 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenements and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Junction of Mumbadevi and Musjid Bunder Roads in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2709 New Survey No. 374 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 764, 780, 781, Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 and 85, 87 Mumbadevi and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Dala Makba, Maneckji Daruwalla and Hormasji Bharucha and beyond that by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Mumbadevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Panalal Zaveri and on or towards the South by the Musjid Bunder Road aforesaid.

For further particulars apply Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Bhalal, Attorneys for 3 of the Trustees, at their Office No. 85 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. Shroff and Vachha at their office at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1920.
2336

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHAIKH ESMAIL BIN MOOSA late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a retired Marine Engineer and pensioner of the Zanzibar Government ..... Deceased.

FATMABAI, wife of Syed Abdul Razak Syed Ebrahim Engineer, a daughter of the above named deceased, residing at Huzria Mohalla outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twelfth day of July the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 12th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS.
2633 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAYASHANKER HARJIWAN MEHTA has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 169, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and any such claim, if any will be construed as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises situate at Tukri, Killa Thana, Tukri Kurla, Taluka Salsette at Mowjee Harjali bearing the following particulars namely: 4 gunthas assessed at Rs. 0-5-4 out of the land bearing

Entry No. 203	Survey No.	Pot No.
Fa. 35	82	1—1

Falni No.	Area	Assessed.
nil	A—Gts. 1—2½	Rs. 3 6 4

and also land bearing entry No. 208

Pe—26

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area A—Gts.	Assessed
82	nil	1—1	0—1½	Re. 0 1 3

admeasuring in all 5½ guntas, assessed at Rs. 0-6-7.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1920.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
2431

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHHOTALAL JAMNADAS alias CHHOTULAL JAMNADAS alias CHHOTALAL JAMNADAS alias CHHOTULAL JAMNADAS MUNIM alias CHHOTULAL JAMNADAS MUNIM late of Bombay, Visa Nagar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, (a widower) in the office of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., residing at C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort, ... Deceased.

RANCHHODDAS TRIMBUKLAL, of Bombay, Visa Nagar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, the sole nephew of the deceased, residing at Dadyseth Agiary Street outside the Fort, ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifth day of July the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd. W. J. HOWARD.
The 8th day of July, 1920.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS & Co.
2415 Petitioner's Attorneys.

CONSUMPTION

At the request of many patients, I am going to Burma for a few weeks and hope to effect many cures.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Diocesan Boys' School,
RANGOON.

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTIMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of Valimahamed Devji of Bombay Khoja Mohamedan Inhabitant, a Merchant. .....Deceased.

I Gulam Hussein Valimahamed and Fatmabai, widow of Valimahomed Devji both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Khoja Mohola, outside the Fort, a a solicitor of this Hon'ble " residing at Malabar Hill outside the Fort three of the Executive named in the said will .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate. Witness Sir NORMAN GRANSTURN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of July in the year of Our Lord 1920 in the Eleventh year for our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of July, 1920.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
2441 Petitioners Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT ARDESIR DADY, STREET, near Girgaum Back Road, Khetwadi.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor, and on account and at the risk of Kunailal Mohunlal Desai, the Defaulting Purchaser, (who had agreed to purchase the said property by an agreement dated 11th October, 1919 and also on accout and at the risk of Khatri Kanayalal Keshavji Shamji who purchased the property on the 23th June, 1920, and failed to pay the deposit) sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 7,888 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ardesir Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, and New No. 1958, Old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 7473, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1569, and Street No. 50, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardesir Dady Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Jehangir Pestonji Wala, and on or towards the North by property of Jamshedji Jiwanji Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala, Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUNDRY ARTICLES, BICYCLES, CARRIAGES, HORSES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror-door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, side board, book-stands, etc., etc., One safe Philip makers.

By order of the office concerned.
1200 cwts mica.

7 cases each containing 12 dozen gas globes.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI Kenp, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estates and effects of the following insolvents—

The effects of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and Co. the insolvents:—

One lot wearing apparels.

The effects the Insolvent Kasamali Alibhoy:—

Cupboards, 2 pairs of gold ear-rings, 1 gold ring, 1 pin of gold with pearls, silver cigarette cases, silver presentation cups, 2 fountain pens, pictures, binocular, chairs clock, etc.

The effects the insolvent Trikamlal Khubchand Parekh:—

One safe, one mehta mox, gadlas and cushions.

The effects of Karsandas Pitamber and others, who traded as "A. B. Karsandas and Co." the Insolvents:—

Right, Title and Interest of the "Goodwill" of their firm and due lot of the bottles of different medicines of Dr. Thomas Fraysse.

Under instructions from the administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator-General of the estates and effects of the following deceased gentlemen—

The effects of the deceased Capt. G. Malloy:
Wearing apparels, Tennis bats, opera glass etc.

The effects of late Mr. Madhavji Dwarkadas
1 broken iron safe.
Brass and copper utensils, cushions, clothes etc.

The effects of late Capt. A. G. McBurn—
Tennis bats, woollen carpets, knives, golf sticks, etc.

The effects of late Lieu. G. E. Gibb:—
Tin Uniform case, and wearing apparels.

Under instructions from the District Police Superintendent, Nasik:
2 cases leather belts, slings, scabbards sword frogs, pouches, etc.

By order of the manufacturers:—
2 bags, leather half-slippers.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Bicycles, carriages, horses etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of a property, situate at Narayan Dhru Street and advertised to be held on Monday the 12th instant, will be now held on MONDAY, the 26th instant, also the auction sale of a property, situate at the junction of the Dadyseth Agiari Lane and Kalbadevi Road, which was advertised to take place on Sunday, 18th July, will be now held on Sunday 8th August 1920.

SALE ON MONDAY THE 26TH JULY 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS BADSHAH BUILDING SITUATE AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET ALIAS BARBHAYA MOHOLLA.

On MONDAY, the 26th July 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar, the surviving mortgagee of the said property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage deed and the deed of further charge dated the 25th day of September 1914 and the 22nd day of December 1916, respectively and made between Haridas Ranchhodas Lavji of the one part and Valabai widow of Vasanji Nandji (since deceased) and the said Morarji Madhuradas Kamdar of the other part, sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the municipality of Bombay and Ward Nos. 833 and 924 and Street Nos. 16-22 nd 9-13 and registered by the Collector of and Revenue under New Survey No. 2700 all hich premises are situate on the West side Narayan Dhru Street without the Fort of ombay in the Registration Sub-district of ombay and are bounded on or towards the est by the property of Hyderalli Cassumji nd Sons, on or towards the North by the operty of Sonabai Vishwanathji and partly Narayan Dhru Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Vanmali van.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Madhowji Kamar and Chhotubhai at their office at Eldon ed, Fort, or of the undersigned.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF THE DADYSETH AGIARI LANE AND THE KALBADEVI ROAD AND HAVING A VERY WIDE FRONTAGE CONSISTING OF 8 SHOPS.

On SUNDAY, the 8th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property fronting two very important Roads at the Junction of Dadiseth Agiary Lane and the Kalbadevi Road.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tennament and dwelling house erected thereon, situate at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Dady Seth Agiary Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under Ward C. Nos. 4122 and 4123 and Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Agiary Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No. 461 New No. 2444, Old Survey No. 72 and New Survey No. 489 and bounded on the North by the property of Pitamberdas Nanabhoy, on the South by the Kalbadevi Road, on the East by sweepers' passage and on the West by the Dady Seth Agiary Lane

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal attorneys for the owner, at their offices at Albert Buildings, Fort, or the undersigned.

Auction Sale of a Shed Situate at Mackenzie's Saw Mills, Sewree on account of the Government.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mackenzie's Saw Mills at Sewree by order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions.

A shed of 2 bays each 23'—4" wide by 150' long on wooden posts and with galvanised corrugated iron roof.

The conditions of sale being that the shed will be sold as it is and should be dismantled and removed by the purchaser at his own expense within one month of the date of auction sale otherwise the purchaser shall be liable to pay rent for the ground.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of landed properties situate at Foras Road Grant Road advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD FORT OPPOSITE FLORA FOUNTAIN AND AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND NANABHAI LANE.

By order of Messrs. Jehangir Edalji Bisney and Jamshedji Dinshaw Mistry two of the Trustees of the indenture of trust dated 10th January 1906 made between Jehangir Edalji Bisney and others, who have been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made by the High Court, on the 30th of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18 and 15 and by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent formerly under No. 189 and now under No. 5035 and bearing Old Survey No. 4, New Survey No. 9407, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1363 and Street Nos. 369, 371, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. C. Jost and other tenants and now in the occupation of Messrs Pundole and Sons and others and are bounded on the East by the public water well called Chinnajee's Well and on the West by the said Hornby Row on the North by Nanabhai Lane and on the South by the property of Dinshaw Normasji Batliwala and now of Sir Yusuf Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON EMPTY PACKING CASES, IRON CHAIN, OLD CANVAS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P & O Co's Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

One lot scrap iron, empty oil cask, packing cases, iron pipings, canvas, life belts, iron chain, coir ropes, oilman stores, troop utensils.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever custom's Duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

Auction Sale of Brassware, Nickleware and Furniture.

Sale on Tuesday, 13th July 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th July 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at thetir Auction Room No. 23, Churchgate Street, beside Mongini Brothers following goods for auction:—

Brass ornament, brass paper weight, brass, bowl, figures, pots, nickle spoons, fork, soup spoon etc and money purs, hanging lamp Bell candle stand gilet blade (50 doz.) hand bag, furniture, drawing room set, almyrah, cupboard etc. etc.

Deposit 25 per cent

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1920.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Crescent House, COLABA.

Auction Sale of Drawing, Dining and Bedroom's Furniture, Glassware, etc.

Sale on Wednesday 14th July 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Messrs. MAMBASAWALLA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room at Colaba Causeway beside Apollo Hotel ground floor of Crescent House on 14th July 1920, rich artistic drawing, dining and bed-room's furniture such as dining table, chairs, meatsafe stand, double and single door almyrah, drawing cabinet, sofa, chairs, chetserfield sofa, teapoy, office table, glassdoor, book-case, phonograph, cycle, glassware, crockeryware, etc etc.

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Bombay, 12th July, 1920.

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Complete and Splendid Record of the great classic event
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Daring, Fast and Furious
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In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, comedies and dramas.

To-day Monday July 12th at 9-30 p.m.	The Uproarious Farce "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"
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WEDNESDAY July 13th at 9-30 p.m.	"NIGHTIE NIGHT"
THURS. July 15th at 9-30 p.m.	"BABY MINE"
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Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

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Starring
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The prettiest flapper of the screen
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IN
Giving the Bride away
First Class Pathe Comedy
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Sandhurst Road, West

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
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Featuring
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Comic by Snub Pollard.
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Sundays Matinees, at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
and Saturdays at 5 p.m.
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Fast and Furious as the Racing Car
In which the hero Speeds over the Road to Laughter and love
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PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL.
"LOVES PRISONER"
A Romance of Mystery and Adventure featuring Olive Thomas.
ALSO A FINE COMIC
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Nancy, "the best little pickpocket in the city" continues her career of stealing until she meets and marries old Lord Cleveland. On the death of Lord Cleveland she returns to America and becomes so disagreeably active in her line that Jim the city's best detective is put on the case. She falls in love with the detective. Released from punishment by law, she is still claimed by Jim as "his prisoner".
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CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding to Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doonerl.
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES in Arts and Science, with Sanskrit or French as second language, to work as teachers in the Bassein High School, Bassein (Thana). Deccanies preferred. Handsome start and excellent prospects for really efficient men especially for such as would take up work as life-members and life-teachers. Excellent opportunity for able men. For particulars apply sharp to or see personally, R. N. SAMANT, Hon. Secretary. 2420

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SITUATION WANTED by a fully experienced Godown-keeper or Store-keeper for Aniline Dyes, Chemicals, Electrical goods, machinery piece goods and sundries goods, possessing good testimonials, able to join immediately. Apply Box No. 833, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." Salary expected to Rs. 150 to Rs. 175. 2440

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English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road,

Over French Bank.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 10th July

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 10th July 1918.	1919
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 68	24 21	13 56	32 92
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 49	25 30	12·32	35 38
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 54	25 25	13·13	35·24
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	1 00	26 42	15 52	37 12

THE MONSOON,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The break in Bombay monsoon which prevailed since the 26th June came to an end a week ago when a feeble depression formed at the head of the Bay. Instead of developing and crossing the country accompanied by concentrated downpour of heavy rain the depression remained throughout insignificant and the monsoon deposited its rain over greater part of the country. The only regions where rainfalls of the week were in marked defect were in North-east India, North-west India and south of the Peninsula. Thanks to the western dewression rain fell in North-west Frontier Province.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.611	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.6	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0	"
Dew Point	76.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.852	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1	"
minimum do.	77.4	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	286	Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.19	Inches.
Total fall during month	15.95	"
Do. do. year	25.43	"
Additional all of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0.10	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of month	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	12	m 8 5	26 0	12	m 1 17	
		7 35	25 8		4 10	
Tues.	13	m 9 17	27 2	13	m 2 24	
		8 53	26 3		3 21	
Wed.	14	m 10 14	28 4	14	m 3	
		55	26 10		4 1	
Thur.	15	m 11 2	29 4	15	m 4	
		10 52	27 7		5	
Fri	16	m 11 43	30 1	16	m 5	
		11 45	28		6	
Sat.	17	m 5 26	24 11	17	m 11	
		5 13	25 10			
Sun.	18	m 6 44	25 3	18	m 0	
		6 21	25 7		0	

The following are the hours of and sunset according to Indian ime during the ensuing weeks:—

July.	Sunset.	Sunrise.
,, 12 (Monday	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 2
,, 13 (Tuesday	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 14 (Wednesday	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 15 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 16 (Friday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last Quarter, July 9th, 20h. 35-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 16th, 1h. 55-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 23rd, 0h. 5o-4m. a.m.; Full Moon, 31st, 4h. 49-3m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th July 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Ambala reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Lahore night temperature is above the average at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.4lin. of rain, Mainpuri 0.45in. and Allahabad 0.1lin. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below normal. Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.7lin., Ajmer 1.75in., Kotah 0.15in. and Mount Abu 1.90in. Skies are moderately clouded except in upper Sind where the sky is clear. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad, but is in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal at most stations in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Sind, but is in defect at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Lalj has had 1.24in., Dwarka 2.00in., Veraval 1.16in., Bhavnagar-Para 1.84in., Rajkot 3.07in., Surat 0.85in., Ahmedabad 0.16in., Deesa 0.53in. and Neemuch 0.74in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below normal at most stations, the deficiency being 11 deg. at Bhavnagar-Para and 12 deg. at Deesa and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.3lin., Hoshangabad 0.12in., Khandwa 0.18in. and Raipur 0.51in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.68in., Ratnagiri 1.24in., and Mormugao 1.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.18in. of rain and Belgaum 0.59in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Poona.

General Remarks. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and east Rajputana, and local in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the east Punjab. The falls have generally been heavy in Kathiawar. Day temperature is low in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Kathiawar, but may increase in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

Indian Telegraphic summary for the 9th July 1920.

The monsoon has weakened in the Punjab and the west of the United Provinces and the Deccan, but has strengthened in Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, west Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the southeast Madras and on the north Madras southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are: Akyab three inches Ganhati one and a half; Cherrapunji two; Cox's Bazar six; Benares a quarter; Nowgong, Jagdalpur one; Mercara five; Cocanada two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 10th JULY 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	97	84	77	0	..	—0.07
Muskat	92	83	78	0	..	—0.14
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.8	90.5	59	..	1.19	—0.06
Rawalpindi	95.7	75.5	67	..	3.10	—0.54
Lahore	105.8	86.3	53	..	0.23	—3.16
Risser	101.0	82.1	80	..	9.24	—2.70
Ambala	96.6	77.4	70	0.21	4.84	—2.18
Delhi	99.0	82.8	73	..	5.22	—0.49
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	88.5	80.1	81	0.41	6.51	+1.04
Mainpuri	91.8	80.5	83	0.45	3.64	—1.51
Jhansi	91.6	81.3	79	..	4.04	—4.54
Cawnpore	88.2	80.9	94	..	2.73	—2.47
Allahabad	89.1	80.3	93	0.11	10.00	+1.74
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	111.7	92.8	51	..	1.00	+0.58
Karachi	90.6	84.8	84	..	2.01	—1.45
Ajmer	95.6	74.4	99	1.75	10.42	+0.68
Jaipur	89.5	78.9	60	0.71	12.63	+7.94
Kotah	90.0	77.2	86	0.15	9.70	+3.68
Mount Abu	79.0	66.4	95	1.90	15.90	+4.32
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	85.8	74.8	93	1.24	6.91	+3.49
[illegible]	84.3	78.7	90	2.40	7.54	+2.93
[illegible]	81.0	77.3	94	1.16	14.47	+8.84
[illegible]	85.2	77.4	91	2.07	14.44	+6.91
[illegible] Para	83.6	76.2	84	1.84	16.04	+9.18
[illegible]	82.5	77.7	95	0.85	13.91	—0.01
[illegible]	86.3	76.8	88	0.16	8.85	+0.79
[illegible]	83.0	76.0	94	0.53	6.11	+2.15
[illegible]	83.7	73.8	89	0.74	11.58	+6.32
[illegible]	84.8	73.1	89	0.10	13.53	+4.99
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	87.9	76.3	80	..	65.2	—6.50
[illegible]	89.2	78.4	93	0.31	15.57	+4.88
[illegible]	87.7	75.0	87	0.12	9.56	—0.21
[illegible]	85.7	74.1	79	0.18	10.93	+3.10
[illegible]	..	75.1	67	..	4.05	—3.68
[illegible]	..	73.3	77	0.68	9.54	—3.79
[illegible]	92.1	..	69	..	..	+0.71
[illegible]	87.9	76	..	..	..	+0.09
[illegible]	75.4	67	..	..	..	—6.23
[illegible]	90.9	72.0	..	..	..	+3.60
Nizamabad (Indr)	91.6	74.3	73	..	..	+1.69
Hyderabad	87.3	73.2	74	..	..	..
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	+30.10
Calicut	78.6	72.2	99	1.58	75.06	+22.62
Cochin	83.3	71.9	93	2.05	59.86	+8.99
Colombo	84.9	78.9	88	..	18.44	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.4	1.2	56	..	4.64	—1.67
Bellary	89.5	74.0	56	..	0.70	—1.74
Cuddapah	95.6	81.0	66	..	3.80	—0.71
Madras	97.1	83.9	60	..	0.66	—2.37
Bangalore	83.1	66.9	75	..	3.62	—5.66
Coimbatore	82.2	69.2	88	0.06	2.28	+0.11
Trichinopoly	93.9	77.4	64	..	0.83	—1.02
Negapatam	96.5	80	64	..	0.70	—1.17

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th July 1920 was 29.846 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-16 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,

Wines Stores Provisions and

General Merchants,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Treacher's Heart Labelled Brandy	Rs.	4-8-0 Bot.
Treacher's Special Liquor Brandy	Rs.	5-10-0 Bot.
Fine Old Glentivet Whisky	Rs.	4-4-0 Bot.
Peter Walker Leger Beer		0-12-0 Bot.
Best Quality Champagne		8-0-0 Bot.
Best Ceylon Tea		1-4-0 Lb.
Supari Tooth Paste		0-14-0 Pot.

ALLEGED THEFT OF RS.10,000.

BANK OF BENGAL CLERKS ON TRIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A few days ago 105 packages containing ten-rupee notes arrived at the Bank of Bengal from the Chartered Bank, and were received by the teller. The latter after counting the notes, put some of the bundles in boxes, and for want of space kept the remaining bundles outside. Later, one of the latter bundles containing about Rs. 10,000 in notes was missed. The C. I. D. took up enquiries and arrested one Nandoo and three other employees of the Bank of Bengal. The arrested men were, yesterday, placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police when on application for bail. Nandoo and another man were released on bail, while the other two men were remanded to custody.

POSTAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

ADVANCE COPY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

A communique says:—The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs was authorised to announce in the beginning of June that the Postal Enquiry Committee hoped to complete their report with regard to postmen and menials about the middle of June and that the Government of India would deal with the report at once and would endeavour to issue final orders within a month. Owing to unforeseen difficulties the Committee have not yet been able to present their complete report but an advance copy of recommendations have just been received regarding (1) Postmen and others of Postmen class; (2) Inferior servants of the Post Office and Railway Mail Service; (3) Postal runners. The proposals are being examined as rapidly as possible and it is hoped to issue orders on them at an early date.

BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your esteemed paper, express my sense of sorrow and indignation at the ruthless way in which the masters of Junagadh are treating the Bahauddin College? As an "old boy" of that college, which for the first time in a career of fifteen years is now fallen on evil days, I have shed tears on learning about its present misfortunes. Surely, Sir, this dear old institution has done nothing to deserve falling into the hands of men without any sympathy or imagination, men who now want to carry within its walls, the miserliness, and the narrow-mindedness which generally characterize such psychologies. How the Junagadh State is going to benefit by driving out fifty or sixty poor students from the Bahauddin College, how thereby its revenues are going to swell and its educational department to prosper, remains to be seen. In the meanwhile, we know this for certain, that a sacrilege has been committed. The poor outsiders who came to drink at the fountain of knowledge, but have been kicked and have had to go away with their thirst unquenched, are at present homeless wanderers; their fate be on the heads of the Junagadh authorities! These latter, I am told, include some of the worst autocrats in all Kathiawar.

The influx of a number of outside students into homes of learning has always been regarded as affording a variety of healthy, liberalising influences, too precious to be dispensed with for any mere material gains which might accrue by keeping them out. That, however, is a point-of-view which can never appeal to the perpetrators of this wrong, who are seemingly intent on isolating the Bahauddin College from all civilization outside the blessed State in which it is located. And, perhaps, it would make no difference to them, if the colleges outside of Kathiawar were to reply by shutting their own doors against students from the Junagadh State.

But, Sir, the other part of this tragedy presents a still gloomier aspect. That noble-hearted Britisher who has endeared himself to generations of Bahauddinites as Principal of the Bahauddin College, Mr. James Scott, has resigned his post as a protest against the unjust and idiotic manner in which his college is being handled. Only those like myself, who have come under the magic wand of his personal influence inside the college, can realize what a void his retirement must create in the sphere of his work which he loved so much. It is impossible to think of a Bahauddin College without James Scott as its Principal, the loving guardian of its students and the pillar of its independence. In losing him, the State is losing not merely a distinguished servant of out-standing ability; the students are losing not merely a very eminent professor. In the one case the loss is going to be a deep, personal loss, like the loss of a father; in the other, both will have lost a selfless strenuous worker in the cause of education, to think is to think of an invaluable institution. A finer specimen of the robust character, we rarely come across of Civil Servants. It is not in this Anglo-Indian gentlemen who could throw up simply for the sake of that curious thing known as conscience; for the sake of a handful of angling Indian students. Mr. Scott's dignified gesture of protest will last, this as long as the Bahauddin College lasts, longer than the names of the and certainly base policy which has evoked indignation. Often did Mr. such universal of himself as spiritually a to the I daresay, India has reason son of India. her "son", perhaps prouder be proud of many an Indian son of hers, of him than of to-day.

Sir, it is revol of India, to the stinking sacrificing lover s by whom, from behind den of adventu ing to turn from this self-

the screen, the policies of Junagadh are being shaped. Not being in the know, I cannot say who they are in reality; but let us hope for a speedy and an effective exposure of their wire-pulling machinations. In the meanwhile, I have two specific questions to put to those concerned, viz.:—

(1) What will the professors of the Bahauddin College do to show their disapproval of the Ferman owing to which Mr. Scott has resigned his principalship?

(2) What are the Kathiawari students of the Bahauddin College going to do to show that they are Indians first and Indians till the end?—Yours, etc.,

"TEARFUL SPECTATOR."

July 4.

[N.B.—The correspondent evidently does not know that Mr. Scott has not resigned his post as a protest.—Editor, "B. C."]

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON,

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 10.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 441 for Fully Good Broach July-August, and with slight fluctuations gradually declined to Rs. 440½. At 3 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 440. The bazaar closed at Rs. 440. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 442, advanced to Rs. 452½ and closed at Rs. 442.

Ready cotton continues quiet and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.		443
Fully Good Bengal	July		390
Fully Good Bengal	September		372
Fine Oomras	July		368
Fine Oomras	September		350
Good Southerns	July-Aug.		403

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMET RATES, 10TH JULY 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July		149
" " "	September		213
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.		443
Fine M.G. Oomras	July		367
" " "	September		372
Good M.G. Southern	July-Aug.		472
" " "	Sept.-Oct.		472

MONEY AND SHARE MARET.

BOMBAY, July 10.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 21-7.

Bar Silver Ready Rs. 99-8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1-9 7-16.

D. D. on London 1-9 5-16.

3 Mst D/a 1-10 1-2.

D. D. on Paris 385 francs.

3 Mst D/a 460 francs.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 148.

60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.

American Cross Rate 2.95 dollars.

Paris 46.60 francs.

London Silver Spot D 51 1/4.

London Silver Forward D 51 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 91

5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99½.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.

3½ per cent Paper 58.

4per cent Port Trust Long dated 67.

4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 100-12.

4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 67.

4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 100-8.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.

5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	...	6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	...	5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	...	7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was slightly easier owing to profit taking, there were largely transactions in the market and the undertone on the whole was fairly firm.

The following are the quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Cotton Mills:—Ah Advance, 2,600; Bombay Dyeing 3,820; Bombay Cotton, 1,420; Bradbury, 780; Century, 1,380; Central India 5,615; Colaba Land, 3,350; Coorla, 2,900; Crescent, 740; Currimbhoy, 1,340; David, 1,740; Fazulbhoy, 1,925; Finlay, 1,400; Ind Maiwa, 685; Kastooreband 2,500; Kohinoor, 4,120; Luxmi Cotton, 2,350; Mathuradas, Great, 1,142-8; New City, 820; Pabani, 790; 2,600; M. Petit, 5,400; Morarji 6,150; New Pearls, 1,410; Shapurji, 4624; Sholapur, 14,000; Simplex, 937; Standard 3,000; Swadeshi, 5,670; Vishnu Cotton, 1,600.

Miscellaneous:—Andhra Vally, 980; Alcock, 890; B. Burma, 927-8; B. Burma N. I. 390; Bt. Burma Pet, 21½; B. Tramway, 10.75; B. Flour 2,150; B. Steam, 465; Bundi Cement, 52; Katni Ordy., 300; Katni Defd., 1,500; Tata Iron Ordy., 182-8; Tata Iron Defd. 1,625; Tata Hyro: 1,225; Tata Oil, 392-8; Scindia Steam 6 pr., B. I. G. Ins. 3pr.; Tata Bank 48 8.

Railways:—Ahd. Dholka, 104; Ahd. Prantij 520; Amritsar Patti, 97; Cen. Pro. Rs., 93; Hoshiarpur, 67; Sialkote 73; Sindh Ls. Ry., 115; Upper Sindh, 75; Tapti Valley 372-8.

PIECE-GOODS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 10.

There has been no appreciable change in the Cloth market since yesterday, but the tone has been firm and the tendency seems to be for higher rates as soon as the demand improves. Some profit-taking has been in evidence, but generally the sellers have not been inclined to offer any concessions, but are rather on the lookout for an opportunity to increase rates. The fluctuations in the rate of exchange have been a considerable source of anxiety to the merchants and business on a free scale has been checked on this account. Good rain is reported to have fallen in several districts and it is expected that the up-country buyers will not delay purchasing their requirements. Some dealers are of the opinion that as marriages amongst the Hindus cannot take place during this year, the demand for cloth will be curtailed and economy will be exercised by those who would otherwise be forced to buy for the auspicious occasions. It is left to be seen how far this opinion holds good.

Glasgow Mulls have been scarce and fetch good value. 38 inches by 18 yards White Nainsooks of superior quality have been in better request. Grey Dhooties of Manchester make are drugs in the market and Importing Firms holding stocks of these are unable to dispose off the same at invoice rates, which are far below replacing costs. Japanese Shirtings have been in demand and as stocks are scarce, values have been rising. Mid. American spot cotton stands at about 9d., and Egyptians at 62d., and the quotations from Manchester do not permit of business being placed.

COMMERCIAL DEGREE

F. C. R. A. (Corporate Accountant)

EXAMINATION to be held in Bombay in June 1921.

New Batch formed just now.

None admitted after 18th July.

Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class.

GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

Undertakes to coach up students for **F.C.R.A. Degree's Examination,** under the joint expert teaching of M. F. R. Merchant, Incorporated Accountant, London and Mr. M. S. Banaji, F. N. F. A. (London). **The course is of one year.** Those who have studied upto Senior Course of London Chamber of Commerce in Accountancy are eligible for admission to the Degrees Division. It is **not** necessary that they should have passed the Examination. Those who have studied before in Mr. Banaji's class will be charged an extra fee of Rs. 200 only payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 15. Those who have studied for London Chamber of Commerce Examination **elsewhere** will be charged Rs. 250, payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 20.

London Chamber of Commerce Certificate is not necessary for admission.

SPORTING NEWS.

BANGALORE RACES.

BEN GILL WINS BANGALORE CUP

FINAL DAY

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 10.

The final day of the big meeting of the Bangalore races was not only very largely attended but also witnessed some exciting sport. The weather was exceedingly pleasant and the large gathering included their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Barton. There were only six events on the card of which the important race for the Bangalore Cup presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and chief trophy in the Bangalore races. The scratchings at the eleventh hour reduced the fields very much in some of events to-day and especially the majority of horses entered for the cup only five faced the fields, Cistern, Silver Saint, Antic, The Square, Barsen, Khajala, Bunty and Japonette having been scratched at the last hour. The smallness of the field did not, however, lessen the interest on the race and in fact made it more exciting. Gipsy's Advice was declared favourite from the start, though many had placed hopes on Matchlock and Quartzite., Ben Gill was till the last moment not thought of as a likely winner of the Cup. Her performance at Mysore last month when as an outsider she secured the Maharajah's Cup was not also counted seriously. However, there were a few transactions on her at 6 to 1 against her coming to 8 to 1 at the closing time. Same transactions were registered on her but not so much as it appears to be with any expectation of a win. Gipsy's Advice was heavily backed and Quartzite and Matchlock had many supporters. The win was, however, a surprise. Meherji who rode Ben Gill was a mount on Varlet another outsider who won with great ease the Sahara Plate. Colonial was a favourite in this race and at one time some investments were made at evens on him. Varlet at the last moment showed a tendency to become a favourite, some transactions taking place on her at 3 to 2 against.

Out of eleven only six ran in the Substitution Cantonment Plate and the win of the Arab Knight afforded some surprise. Canada had many backers and a good deal of money had passed on Mechanic, prices on whom remained between evens and 3 to 2 against only three entered for the Pony Plate and Miss Twistum which was a favourite justified the confidence imposed on her with the exception of Atlanta.

The Grant Plate was entirely aface by the horses of Mysore stables. Cuidon, another horse of Mysore stables and Conductor and Cultivator did not start, Maple's performance on Thursday last, when he won the Bonidas purse found for him many supporters, though Cobble secured favouritism from the start. Cobble led but was challenged by Maple and it was an exciting finish in which the stable companions fought hard and ended in a dead heat.

In the Steward's Plate Lavenir maintained the position of confidence that was imposed on her and won from Bally Macad after a close fight.

Mrs. Barton, wife of W. J. Barton made the presentation of the Cups. Mr. Soutar, owner of Cistern received the Maharajah's Cup which he won on Thursday and Mr. R. Puttama received Cups on behalf of H. H. the Maharajah who owns the Ben Gill, who won the Bangalore Cup and the Maple who won the Leonidas' purse.

The following are details:—

THE BANGALORE CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's BEN GILL 7-7, Meherji 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's QUARTZITE 7-12, Wazir 2
Mr. M Goculdas' GIPSY'S ADVICE 8-8, Purtoo Singh 3
Also ran:—Matchlock 9-0. Verres 8-10.

Betting: 5 to 4 against Gipsy's Advice, 3 to 1 against Ben Gill and Verres, 2 to 1 Matchlock, 4 to 1 Quartzite.

The race:—With a good start Ben Gill took the lead and in a furlong established her portion which she maintained throughout. A the second furlong Quartzite and Gipsy's Advice challenged Ben Gill, but to no effect for she came easily past the winning post by two lengths ahead, a length separating the second and third.

Time.—2 min. 12 2-5 secs.

THE GRANT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's MAPLE 9-6 Trahan and H. H. the Maharajah's COBBLE 8-2 Purtoo Singh ... dead-heat. 1
H. E. the Yuvarajah of Mysore's BETTER LUCK 7-2, Babyan 2
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's BLACK TOP 7-12, Meherjee .....
Also ran:—Atlanta 8-7, and Good Luck 7-0.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Cobble, 2 to 1 Maple, 9 to 1 Atlanta, 6 to 1 Black Top and Better Luck, 8 to 1 Good Luck.

The race:—Won by two lengths.

Time:—1min. 20 secs.

THE SUBSTITUTION CANTONMENT PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. B. P Krishna Urs' ARAB KNIGHT 8-4, Wallace .....
Mr. E. J. Winnall's CANADA 8l0, Japheth 2
Mr. M. Goculdas' MECHANIC 10-0, Purtoo Singh .....
Also Ran:—Meirsel 8-4, Naseebdar 8-4, Silver King 8 7..

Betting: 5 to 4 against Mechanic, 3 to 1 against Arab Knight and Canada, 4 to 1 against Meirsel and Naseebdar, 6 to 1 against Silver King.

The race:—Won by three-fourth length 3 lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 5 4-5secs.

THE 1TH SAHARA PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Kali Charan's VARLET 8-0, Meherji ... 1
Messrs. Kesave Mudaliar and Swamy's PESHWA 10-5 Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. C. A Marsh's COLONIAL 9-4, Trahan
Also Ran:—Reuter 8-7, Keynote 8-5, Long Boat 8-2.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Colonial, 2 to 1 against Varlet and Reuter, 3 to 1 Peshwa, 5 to 1 Long Boat, 6 to 1 Peshwa, 5 to 1 Long Boat, 6 to 1 Keynote.

The race:—Securing a lead at the start Varlet maintained her position throughout won easily by seven lengths two length separating second and third.

Time.—2 mins. 55 secs.

THE PONY PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Col. J. Desaraj Urs" MISS TWISTUM 9-0, Purtoo Singh 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's DISPUTE 8-7, Wallace 2
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's LITTLE WONDER II 8-4, Meherjee 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Miss Twistum, 2 to 1 against Dispute, 6 to 1 against Little Wonder II.

The race:—Won by 10 lengths, 2 lengths, three second and third.

Time.—1min. 50 2-5 secs.

THE STEWARDS PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharajahsahib of Patiala's LAVENIR 9-0, Japeth 1
Capt. A. C. Camondstone's BALLY MACAD 8-0, Babyan 2
Mr. A. Sattar's KING MILTON 9-0, Seastream 3

Also ran: Dara Bay 8-9, Rose Bud 8-9, Belle Chance 8-2, St Pol. 8-0.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Lavenir, 4 to 1 against Belle Chance, Bally Macad and Dara Bay, 2 to 1 against King Melton, 5 to 1 Rose Bud.

The race:—Bally Macad led from the start and at the second furlong Belle Chance, Lavenir and King Melton closed up and an exciting race ensued with the result Lavenir winning three-quarters length two lengths separating second and third.

Time.—1 min. 32 1-5secs.

TOLLYGUNGE RACES.

THIRD MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The third meeting of Tollygunge races proved as successful as its predecessors. There were six races on card, and excepting the first race the favourites did not materialise in any other. Sheila won the First Division of Jin Jitsu Stekes, and totalizators paid for every ten rupees Rs. 729. Details are given below:

VISITORS PONY CUP.—Distance five furlongs.

Dr. Biswas PERCHANCE 9-10. Mr. E. Sayers 1
Mr. Mirzas FRAIDING, 10-6, Mr. Carleton 2
Capt. Holt and Mr. A. Stes QUALITY, 9-11, Mr. Hempson 3

Also Ran:—Pier 10-9, Polar Bear 9-0, Lady Valma 9-0, I Wonder 9-0.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 32 for win and Rs. 16 and 20 for places.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Perchance, 5 to 2 on Graiding, four on Pier, longer prices for others.

The Race:—won by 2-1/2 lengths, 1 length between the 2nd and the 3rd.

BALLYGUNGE BOWL.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE, 10-0, Carleton 1
Major Raymond and Capt. Donetils FAIRY TALE, 10-0. Mr. Edwards 2
Mr. Coningham's MUNGAR, 9-0, Mr. Evers 3

Also Ran:—Ararat 10-7, Cellini 10 0, British Dominion 9-0, Etherwont 9-0.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 25 and Rs. 16 for places.

Betting:—Evens on Fairy Tale, threes on Mungar, fives on Sherwood Belle, longer prices for others.

The Race:—Won by 1-1/2 lengths shorthead between the 2nd and 3rd.

PAPERCHASERS POINT-TO-POINT.—Distance 1-1/2 miles.

Mr. Grimsdicks ODONOVAN, 11-0, Mr. Hempoon 1
Mr. Turles' Hasly, 10-0, Mr. Edwards ... 2
Mr. Joones BURDEKIN, 10-12, Capt. Deane 3
(Fell and was remounted.)

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 26 for win.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Burdekin, 5 to 2 Odonovan, sixes on Hasly.

The Race:—Won by 10 lengths.

JIU STAKES (Div. 1).—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Arratoon's SHEILA 5 yards 1
Carleton ..... Mr.
Mr. Luke's CHINGRI, 15 yards 2
Finlayson ..... Leake 3
Mr. Simons' PLATE, 15 yards. Mr. Ned Kelley 5 yards, Lord Loch 10 yards, Soni ..... r win, and 25 yards.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 729 f... Rs. 119 and 28 for places. ...h, threes on ... other.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Lord Lo... Silver Burn, longer prices for ... lengths, 3/4

The Race:—Won by 1-1/2 ... length between the 2nd and the ... 3rd.

JIU JITSU STAKES (Div. two)—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Mesmernah's TOUCHWOOD 10 yards, Mr. Carleton 1
Mr. Deacon's JERRY 15 yards, Mr. Deacon 2
Nawab of Marshidabad's WAGER 20 yards, Mr. Clarleton 3

Also Ran:—Wild Thyme 10 yards, Sandy 15 yards, Rake 25 yards.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 16 and 4-5 for places.

Betting:—3 to 2 on Touchwood, fours on Wager eights on others.

The Race:—Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 3/4 lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd.

VISITORS PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr. Leckie's MARTIN, 10-5, Mr. Leckie 1
Mr. Coningham's CHATTERBOX 9-9, Capt. Deane 2
Mr. Page's HIGHFIELD LADY, 11-7, Mr. Sayers 3

Also Ran:—Spook 10-3, Gun Carriage 9-5, Redington 9-0, the Kist 9-0.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 41 for win, and Rs. 24 and Rs. 40 for places.

Betting:—Evens on Highfield Lady, threes on Martin, and longer prices for rest.

POLO IN BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 9.

Huge crowds were present this evening to witness the finals of the Bangalore Novices Polo Tournament which was played in the palace grounds. Among the large gathering present were Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Barton and many military officers in the station. The contest was between the 30th Lancers and Government House, Madras. The Lancers were conceded two goals on the handicap. In the first *chukker* the play was mostly in the Lancers' half, but in spite of some fine play neither side scored. The second *chukker* ended in favour of Government House, for after a keen and exditing fight they secured a goal and the scores were Lancers 2, Government House 1. In the third *chukker* the Lancers scored first. But after some exciting play at the Lancers' half and a fine shot by Major Goldie raised the Government House score by another goal. The *chukker* closed with the 30th Lancers 3 goals and Government House 2. In the fourth and last *chukker* some interesting play was witnessed. More than once the Government House took the ball to the opponents' end, all to no purpose. The game ended in a victory for Lancers by 3 goals to 2.

The following were the teams:—

30th Lancers:—Capt. C. H. Law (back); Major H. T. Walker. Capt. C. C. Bock and Mr. J. Wilson.

Government House, Madras:—Major K. O. Goldie, Capt. H. E. Parbury, Capt. C. Edmonstone, Mr. A. E. F. Maconach... Mrs. Barton, wife of the British ... dent, presented the Cup to the w... The tournament was quite a succes... large attendance showed the public... in the revival of this former ann... which was discontinued six year...

COUNTY CRICKE...

(Reuter's Tele...

I...

Recd...

Yorkshire beat North... ford by 228 runs. ...Brad-

Lancashire beat ... an innings and 71 ... er by

The match betw... ...nterfe...mbridge at Lords was d... ...red with play.

...S CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON

Recd. 0.45 a.m., July 8.

The ... day in the Davis Cup t... July 11. The ... and America began at ... ie between France in the most favourable w... Eastbourne to-... (France) was playing John ...weather. Gobert (America) in singles, but when the ...ston (America) at 4/3 in Johnston's favour, ... score stood led the day's play to be aband... rain compelled ...oned.

A POINT OF MOTO... R LAW,

SHOULD LICENSE BE CA... PERSONS, ...RRIED ON

(Associated Pre...

ALLAHA...BAD, July 9.

At the Allahabad High ... tice Tudball has decided an... Court, Mr. Jus... of motor law. It appears ... important point ... Mohannath Raina, a High... Pandit Mada... fined one rupee under sect... Court vakil, wa... dian Motor Vehicles Act ... ion 8 of the In... his driving license when ... for not producin... police sergeant. The que... demanded by th... the license should be carr... tion was whether ... and the meaning of the w... ied on the perso... His Lordship held the w... rds "on demand. ... meant immediately upon... ords "on demand" ... words were clear. The ... demand and the ... understood in England an... law was clearly ... English Act and Indian ... d the words of the ... thing. The application ... Act meant the same ... was dismissed.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR INTER AND B. A. ASKED FOR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 10.

At a public meeting held with Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in the chair, a resolution was passed that in view of the unusual number of failures in the Intermediate and B.A. examinations of 1920 in English, the Syndicate of the Madras University be requested to hold examinations in October, 1920, and another in April, 1921, for the candidates who have failed in April, 1920.

TROUBLE WITH MAHAJARIN.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT IN PESHAWAR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The following communiqué is issued:—

Nathiagali July 10.—An unfortunate affair in connection with the Mahajarin occurred on the 8th instant at Kacha Garhi between Peshawar and Jamrud. The following are the facts as at present reported. Two members of a party of the Mahajarin proceeding by train to Jamrud were detected by the British military police travelling without tickets. Altercation ensued at Islamia College station, but the train proceeded to Kacha Garhi. An attempt was made to evict these Mahajarins, whereupon the military police were attacked by a crowd of some forty Mahajarins and the British officer who intervened was seriously wounded with a spade. A detachment of Indian troops at Kacha Garhi thereupon fired two or three shots at the Mahajarin for making murderous assault on the British officer. One Mahajarin was killed and one wounded and three arrested. Both the military and the police were injured. The body of the Mahajarin was despatched to Peshawar and buried on the morning of the 9th. This incident has caused considerable excitement in Peshawar City, but the Khilafat Hijrat Committee are exercising restraining influence. Shops were closed on the morning of the 9th. A full enq... has been instituted.

...CIPAL MATERNITY HOMES.

...ITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

...Sir,—I ... glad if you ... me a little space in ... read paper. The present sys... ...naging the Bombay Municipal ...mes has always seemed very ... to me, and I had great hopes ...new Medical Officer of Health ...er the arrangement, but seeing ...rtisement recently in the papers, re... post (pensionable) of Medical Officer for ... Imamwada Home, has almost crushed ...l these hopes. I doubt very much if the suggestions given below will be taken up, but I am prompted to write knowing full well that I am voicing the feelings of many a prominent medical man and woman.

It seems to me a great pity that posts like the above should be made permanent. To start with, these maternity homes, as far as I am informed, are meant for normal cases only. If so, they offer very little scope for advanced work on obstetrics, and I cannot imagine any progressive woman spoiling her prospects by taking up a post of this kind.. Bet the work they offer seems just the sort of work a newly qualified woman would be glad of, and a year spent in such a home will give her confidence enough to work on her own. I feel very strongly that all these posts in maternity homes should be reserved for newly qualified women changeable every year, so that all those who qualify (and the Grant Medical College turns out quite a number every year) are given a chance of getting such invaluable experience as will be most helpful to a beginner, especially since the midwifery teaching in our Colleges is still so very inadequate. If such an arrangement is contrived, I am sure the Municipality will not find it dificult to get some of the prominent women practitioner of Bombay to work on the visiting staff of these homes. There is also this other advantage to the Municipality that the posts need not be as highly paid as they are now, the attraction to beginners being the experience they offer rather than the remuneration. Before closing may I make just one more suggestion. It would be to their mutual advantage if the Municipality could work in close co-operation with the Infant Welfare Society and have Infant Welfare Centres established at each of their homes. and also start anti-natal clinics, thus more or less completing the vast maternity scheme. Then alone can they look forward to having healthy mothers and healthy babies.—Yours, etc.

J. HIRAD, M.D.B.S. (London).
Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology.

Lady Hardinge Hospital,
Delhi July 5.

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THE EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is on a subject of general interest that I ask the favour of a few lines in your valuable paper.

The distinguishing mark of this age is its ardour for education. Everywhere we see new schools and colleges springing up in response to this feeling. Educate the masses, we are told, and you shall improve them a hundredfold. Yet another praiseworthy sign of the times is its patriotism. ... was when people were content ... education of their chil... provided these were ... a new spirit has arisen ... its expression in the ... mand for the manageme... colleges ... rest in th... countrymen. "Give m... England", said one gre... "and England shall be ...". With equal force might we apply this to India. But to whom then should we give our children? To the foreigner? Certainly not, while we have equally competent men in our own country. This is an unanswerable argument that is being advanced throughout the civilised world as a plea for home government.

Now, education is twofold, religious and secular. As an Indian Catholic, I may say that in both of these I owe all that I know and all that I am at present to those premier educationists, the Jesuits-Trained as I, and thousands like me have been by the best educators of the century. our gratitude is great to these noble men. They have sown well, and they have reaped plentifully. The fruits of their labour are to be seen in the educational institutions which will ever be associated with their name and in the intellectual race of men scattered all over India which they have reared during the last 50 years.

And while we fully realise our debt to the Jesuit Fathers, let us not be remiss in our duty to our children. How can we best educate them? At a time when education could only be had through the hands of foreigners, we took what we got and are thankful for it. But it is now our imperative duty to see that our children labour under no such disadvantage, where it lies in our hands to check it. To whom can we entrust the education of our rising generation better than to those Indians who have themselves been educated by the Jesuits? There are thousands of them at present who could well take up the work of those pioneers of education. They have shown themselves most capable and most efficient men, and in every way worthy pupils of their illustrious masters. Besides having the advantage of a sound education, they would have the greater advantage over the foreigner of knowing the mind of their own countrymen. For the sake of lucidity I shall here venture a small digression. The most learned Greek professor of to-day, it is said, can never hope to have that command of the Greek language with its idioms and phrases necessary for its mastery that the Greek boy or girl of those days had. This may serve in a small way as a parallel to illustrate my meaning. No foreigner, however sympathetic and intellectual he be, can ever hope to understand and appreciate the mentality of the young Indian and this too at a time when the mind is mos plastic and character in the formation.

I accord a hearty welcome, then, to my fellow countrymen to come and take up the work of education which has been confided till now to the foreigner with such conspicuous success. To them is left the duty of continuing this noble task in the interests of future India which now looks up to them for help and co-operation. India calls, let there be no slacker! Yours, etc.,

"AN INDIAN."

Bombay, July 8th 1920.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dr. R. C. Rawley's public address on the "Inter-relations of Science and Industry" at the annual meeting of the Indian Guild, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. H. P. Thackersey to preside.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji's public lecture on "Electioneering a Municipal Problem", at the Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat presiding.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association's (Ld.) meeting in the Association's Hall at noon.

Mails for Lanu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Karapara closes at the G P O at 9 a.m. (Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.).

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions required to attend at the High Court at 11-45 a.m.

TUESDAY, July 13.

Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to consider the Indian situation in East Africa and Fiji, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Second Annual General Meeting, Central Co-operative Institute, Sirdar Mansions Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920. standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.30	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 12th instant at 11-45 a.m. (S. T.).

THE DABHOLKAR CHARITY TRUSTS.

The following 49 scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March, 1921, to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community:—

27 Scholarships for Art Course of the value of Rs. 216 per month; 6 Scholarships for Medical Course of the value of Rs. 52 per month; 5 Scholarships for Engineering Course of the value of Rs. 44 per month; 2 Scholarships for Science Course of the value of Rs. 16 per month; 1 Scholarship for High School Course of the Rs. 5 per month; 8 Scholarships for Female students (including two scholarships for Art course) of the value of Rs. 49 per month. Total Rs. 382 per month.

ST. JOHN A. A. HINDU DIVISION.

A squad of the volunteers of the St. John Ambulance Association Hindu Division proceeded to Nasik on the 8th instant to render First Aid at the ensuing Kumbha Mela.

SEVA SADAN ANNIVERSARY.

The twentieth anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society was celebrated yesterday at the Vanita Vishram, Mr. A. M. Kajiji presiding. A detailed report of the proceedings will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 11.

Conditions are becoming favourable for rainfall in North-east India at the expense of the Peninsula. Temperature is high in Punjab and along North-west Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, east of United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal and East Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, West of United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island two inches, Kyaukpyu one and half, Akyab two, Cherrapunji three, Calcutta, Bogra, Sambalpur one and half, Gaya five, Benares one, Allahabad one and half, Cawnpore half, Seoni a quarter, Pendra, Ratnagiri two, Mazmagoa four, Mangalore three.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujarat and Central India West.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about two hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at twenty-one hours thirty-three minutes last night.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.

SIMLA, July 9.

In recognition of the services of the Indian Army during the war, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to grant honorary King's Commission as captain or lieutenant to selected Indian officers who rendered distinguished service.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF FORGERY

(Before the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setelvad.)

Emperor v. I Mutayala Rajana Gopal, 2. Narbari Krishna.

In the above case, the full facts of which have already appeared in our columns, the accused were charged with forgery and abetment of forgery. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" with regard to both the accused and his Lordship acquitted and discharged them.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT TO PUBLIC SERVANT.

TWO MEN CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, disposed of a case in which Inspector Khen charged Deoram Raoji, Ragnunath Babaji, Rupchand Shambhoo, and Alibag *alias* Kashinath Damodar, with causing grievous hurt to a public servant whilst discharging his public duty.

The case for the prosecution was that about the beginning of May last, the police authorities at Colaba received a petition in which a complaint was made against the four accused persons. In consequence of the petition a Police Havaldar No. 1276, was deputed to make enquiries. He brought the four accused to the police station and they were duly admonished and sent away. After that on the 17th idem the police again received information about the likelihood of a disturbance at Bohri Lane and therefore a European Police Officer went round in the company of Jairam Vithoo, a Police Havildar. As there was no disturbance till 11 p.m. the European Officer left the place leaving Jairam Vithoo, the Havildar there. The Havildar, who was in plain clothes, noticed a disturbance at 11-30 p.m. when the hooligans were shouting and whistling. When he asked them to disperse, accused No. 3 shouted out "strike the havildar" and accused No. 1, dealt a blow on the head of the havildar. Accused No. 2 also struck him. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 also were said to have struck him with bamboo sticks. The Havaldar received severe injuries and the bones of his right forearm were fractured.

Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were arrested immediately, accused No. 3 was arrested on the 20th May and No. 4 on the 2nd of June.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship on the evidence, gave the benefit of doubt to the third and fourth accused and ordered them to be discharged, and convict and sentenced the first and the second accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months each

BULLOCK CARL DRIVER CONVICTED.

FOR RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

Mihirchand, a Punjabi "Mehta" was yesterday charged by Sub-Inspector Rane, before Mr. Athavle, at the Esplanade Police Court with driving a bullock cart rashly and negligently so as to endanger human life, during the early hours of Friday, when his cart went up the footpath where Gopal Tukaram, a Hindu child of about six years, was sleeping. A wheel of the cart passed over the child's head causing severe injuries. ,,

The accused pleading not guilty said he was not the driver of the cart. In the absence of the driver, the bullocks got disorderly and dragged the cart on the footpath.

The Magistrate on the evidence convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or to suffer six weeks' hard labour. Out of the fine if recovered, Rs. 25, to go, to the injured child.

N. W. RLY. ASSOCIATION.

DECIDES UPON HIJRAT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 10.

Mr. Miller, President, N. W. Railway Association, writes that at a meeting held on 7th July night it was resolved that strikers had cried hoarse over their grievances from 23rd April to 7th July. All their representations to the authorities for better conditions having failed, the only thing advisable is to leave a country which cannot procure sufficient food for them and where none hears their grievances. He states that nearly 100 men have given their names for Hijrat and more names are expected to follow. He asks the local secretaries of the Association to furnish the names of persons taking up Hijrat stating that permission Hijrat and passports willl be arranged by Hijrat office, Delhi, and that he himself will lead them.

A Lahore message of July 10 says:

It is stated that a contingent of passengers bound for Hijrat will arrive t is afternoon from Sindh.

NASIK KUMBH MELA.

(Associated Press.)

NASIK, July 8.

200 volunteers of the various Samitis for social service work under the auspices of the Seva Samiti and the Marwari Seva Samaj during Simhasta week here have begun to arrive at the Samiti's camp. Rai Behadur Jamuna Lal, vice-president, is now at Nasik and Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, General Secretary, Seva Samiti is likely to reach Nasik to-morrow. It is understood that Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is coming here on the evening of the thirteenth instant. Work has already begun. The river is now rising. Some volunteers rescued eight men who while crossing a stone foot bridge which is now under water were carried away by the current. There is a great scarcity of accommodation at Nasik and intending pilgrims are requested not to come there without having made proper arrangements, otherwise they will be seriously inconvenienced during the Mela on account of rains. To-morrow 30 volunteers will go for work to Trimbak, 18 miles from Nasik, which is the source of Godavari and where a large assemblage of pilgrims is expected.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS ABROAD.

RESOLUTIONS OF TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held tomorrow, at 6 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre, under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, The Bombay Presidency Association, The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Indian Home Rule League, the All-India Home Rule League, The National Home Rule League, The Bombay National Union, and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to consider the Indian Situation in East Africa and Fiji.

The following are the resolutions:

I. That Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., be requested to take the chair.

Proposed by:—The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.

Seconded by:—Gulabchand Deochand Esq.

II. East Africa.

"(a) That this meeting views with alarm and grave apprehensions the growing agitation in the East African Protectorate against the British Indian settlers residing in that Protectorate, and hopes that, in view especially of the fact that the Imperial Government has direct control over the Protectorate and that the Indians emigrated to East Africa before the European advent, the Government of India will guard the Indians against any encroachment upon their rights, whether by legislative or administrative measures, and that the Government will secure complete equality of status for them, by requiring the Protectorate to remove all legal and administrative inequality at present existing.

'(b) This meeting emphatically protests against the undesirable authority placed in the hands of the administrator of the occupied territory of German East Africa, now known as the Tanganyika territory, empowering him to deport persons without trial, being power virtually aimed against Indians; and views with great concern the other grievances of Indians resident therein, such as want of Police protection, artificial financial disabilities due to the invalidity of pre-war interim German currency Notes, the exchange imbroglio, travelling restrictions, and the like. In the opinion of this meeting these disabilites make the position of British Indian settlers worse than during the German regime, and this meeting trusts that the Government of India will secure early relief of the Indian situation from the grievances complained of."

Proposed by:—M. K. Gandhi, Esq.

Seconded by:—The Hon. Mr. A. R. Aladina Vishram of East Africa.

Supported by:—B. N. Anantani Esq.

III. Fiji.

"This meeting requests the Government of India to publish all the correspondence between the Fiji Government and itself regarding the recent strike of Indians and the firing that took place in connection with it, and calls upon the Government of India, to provide early facilities for the transport of those Indians in Fiji, who are desirous of returning to India. This meeting protests against the order of the Government of Fiji, deporting without trial, Mr. Manilal Doctor, who is a barrister of long standing in Fiji, and calls upon the Government to secure an early cancellation of the deportation against him.

Proposed by:—C. F. Andrews Esq.

Seconded by:—Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq.,

Supported by:—

IV. That the President be authorized to communicate Resolutions II and III to H. E. the Viceroy and Goevrnor-General of India.

Proposed by:—Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Esq.

Seconded by:—K. M. Munshi, Esq.

Supported by:—

V. That the best thanks of this meeting be accorded to the President.

Proposed by:—The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh.

Seconded by:—B. B. Joshi, Esq.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to read that the Imperial Citizenship Association has at last arranged a public meeting to be held on the 13th July 1920.

I have all respect for the members of the Committee, and I am wholly certain that they would adopt ways and means to do all that is needful for the large number of Indians in Fiji, Africa, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Surinam. However, I beg to submit that the public meeting, in addition to their protests should demand, firstly, a full inquiry in the case of the strike of the Indians in Fiji, and should request the Government of India to place before the public all the correspondence regarding the strike if they have any. Secondly, two Indians should be deputed to go to Fiji to get all the information and report to the Central Committee in India with a view to demand a full redress of the wrongs done during the course of the strike. Thirdly to demand such enactments from the Government as would protect the Indians hereafter, and leave no chance of the repetition of the hardships and injustice done to them as described by Ek Bharatiya Hridhaya, in your issue of 8th June.

Fourthly, the imemdiate removal of the disabilities imposed upon the Indian population as a result of the strike.

Regarding Indians in Africa, it needs no arguments to prove that India had been asked to make large sacrifices in men and money and the obligations were acknowledged as early as 1888 by Queen Victoria, when the Royal Charter was granted to the Imperial East Africa Company. In the last Great War, India has poured her gold and spilt her blood to fight the Germans in Africa. Indians in return demand nothing more than equal rights of citizenship and more human treatment. If Indians were asked and allowed to fight shoulder to shoulder with English soldiers, why should the colour bar be pleaded now for his exclusion from commerce and trade?

Mr. Andrews supports the Repatriation Scheme on grounds of humanity. Would it be unwise if we were to press upon our European brothers the moral and religious necessity to show a feeling of larger humanity? Germany trod upon the teachings of Jesus Christ, tore as under the noble picture He plaed before the Christian world of absolute sacrifice, and in her blind frenzy of self-aggrandizement and world power came to irreparable ruin. Would not Europeans in Africa take a lesson from the German catastrophe and be a bit more charitable to their fellowmen?

It is now needless to enter into details to prove as to who is mainly responsible for the wretched condition of the Indian labourer in British Colonies—the disclosures now made must be taken as data for future programme of work. What is it that must be immediately done? Mr. Andrews has suggested voluntary repatriation and if it is to be adopted, it may be consented to only on the following grounds:—(1) That an Indian representative be sent from here to work along with the official appointed by the Government of India not connected with the Protector's Department, to organise the return, (2) That the Indian labourer so returning, must not lose "his birthright to return to Africa at any time. (3) That facilities of shipping and carrying his earnings be freely and fully afforded to him.

If voluntary repatriation is not to be adopted, then the clear duty that lies before the Indian public and leading men is to send at the earliest time possible, an adequate band of welfare workers to all the British Colonies where Indian Labour conditions are so depressing and disappointing. A satisfactory scheme must be drafted to chalk out lines of welfare work in which the Government of India and the Colonial Government must acquiesce. The necessary funds will not be slow in coming. India still possesses the means and sacrifice in her to part with a quarterpiece of the bread she has for the sake of her children in the distant lands. It will not be too bold to express a hope that the Government of India, at whose heart the weal of her Indian ryot is so paramount and permanent, would not hesitate to bear a proportionate share of sympathy and expenses, nor would the Colonial Government shirk to include in their Budget Estimates grant to improve the lot of Indian labourers who sweated for them so long and who have contributed mainly to the economic development of the colonies.

Finally, let me request the members of the Committee who have organized this public meeting to be very cautious regarding the scheme of repatriation. I have expressed my fear in one of my letters to you dated the 18th June 1920, that repatriation may, in the end prove to be the first step to the ultimate exclusion of India from the colonies. The British Colonists Associations have made vigorous attempts in the past to secure the Asiatic exclusion. India needs all her labour back for the development of her industries, but would resent it if it be secured at the expense of our right to be on equal footing in the lands of the Empire where the Union Jack flows freely.—Yours, etc.

N. N. ATRE.

Girgaum, July 11.

MR. JOSHI'S DUTY AND LABOUR'S RIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you pointed out that the times have changed and that "Times" with them, it may be pointed out that Labour here has changed with the times. It has at last learnt the value of forming representative Unions for purposes other than "striking." The meeting of Wednesday, the 7th July was an unmistakable indication thereof. They have now begun to appreciate that they owe it to themselves to stand on their right, that, in a word, rights are to be observed more as duties than as mere pravileges which may or may not be insisted upon. According to the League of Nations' covenant, it is for labour to elect their own representative and labour is entitled to insist on exercising their own right irrespectve of the fact that somebody else can appoint a man more competent than they can elect, or that their election may fall on the same man as nominated by that somebody. The days of beneficent despotism or altruistic protection are numbered and those of self-determination have come. Labour is entitled and, to every self-respecting person's delight, has begun to resent another body's claim to be more competent to look after their interest than themselves. to resent the position of tutelage that is being forced on them. In this connection it may be mentioned that it is as invidious to let the Government to nominate the representative of Labour as to let the Legislative Council to nominate him. It is emphatically for Labour to elect its own man.

Mr. Joshi who has been nominated by the Government shows a great amount of solicitude for the right of Labour and demands that the hands of the Legislative Council be kept off the nomination. To be consistent with himself he must demand with equal vigour that Government's hands are also kept off the nomination. If his love and support of Labour's right be genuine he ought to resent his own nomination; if he does not, his action is open to the construction that he does not expect to be selected by the Legislative Council and, therefore, fights to keep that body from laying its hands on the nomination of Labour's representative. I agree with you that Mr. Joshi may be at least one of the best representatives, Labour can secure, should that be so, or rather should Mr. Joshi have confidence in what he has done for Labour, he should refuse to go as the nominee of the Government and should insist on going only if elected by Labour. He may put himself as a candidate for election, may strive to get, himself elected. Whatever else, our Labour may be, it is certainly not ungrateful and will not let the services of Mr Joshi go unrecognised. It is, therefore Mr. Joshi's duty to refuse to go as Government nominee and it is Labour's right to demand that he should so refuse. If Mr. Joshi does not do this duty and elects to go as a *nominee* by somebody else than Labour, people will be entitled to say Mr. Joshi dare not seek election in the open, that he fears to be defeated by someone like Mr. Wadia or Mr. Baptista and hence wants to sit tight on a title which he has been able to secure spuriously. Mr. Joshi iwll rise to the occasion and throw off the sprious title, secure to labour their right and earn labour's permanent gratitude.—Yours etc.

P. R. LELE,

COAL FOR BUNKER.

EXPORT TO BE CONTROLLED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The continued pressure on the Indian Railway system has compelled the Railway Board to urge that all coal required for bunkering purposes in Indian ports should in future be carried by sea instead of by the rail route. This is mtrely a reversion to the practice existing before the war when such coal was almost invariably carried by sea from Calcutta. As, however, the quantity of coal which can be handled at the Kidderpore docks is limited and as there is at present a considerable demand for coal for export from India the adoption of this proposal involves the further proposal that the export of coal from India should be brought under control.

(2) The Government of India are most reluctant now that the war is over to embark upon further schemes involving restrictions on trade, but they are aware that the general trade of the country is being gravely hampered by the difficulty of moving produce, and that many of the industries of India, especially the smaller industries, have suffered severely from the difficulty of obtaining coal. These difficulties are due, in part, to the number of wagons which are employed in taking coal from the coalfields to Indian ports, particularly Bombay and Karachi, and the Government of India recognise that considerable relief would be ensured if such coal were diverted to the shorter route to Kidderpore and thence conveyed by sea. They have also been forced to take into account the restrictions recently imposed by His Majesty's Government on exports of coal from the United Kingdom and the prohibition of exports except under licence from South Africa.

(3) The commercial opinion throughout the country has been sounded through the medium of the Chambers of Commerce and is unanimously in favour of the Railway Board's proposal. The whole subject has also been discussed by representatives of the Government of India and of the Railway Board with conferences organised by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. As far as can be judged from the proceedings of these conferences which were attended by the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the East Indian, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways, the Indian Mining Association the Indian Mining Federation and Commissioners for the port of Calcutta, commercial opinion in Calcutta is entirely in favour of the proposal.

(4) It has been decided, therefore, temporarily to prohibit export of coal from India except under licence with effect from the 24th July next and a notification under section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act II of 1916 giving effect to this decision will be published on that day in order to give time to those concerned at the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Madras to make arrangements to obtain bunkering coal for those ports by sea. They will continue to receive preferential treatment in the matter of wagons for the conveyance of bunker coal by the all rail route up to the end of August next. From the beginning of September no preference will be given on the Railways for bunker coal required for Indian ports except from the coalfields to the Kidderpore docks.

LICENSE FOR COAL.

(5) The method in which it is proposed to give effect to the decision of the Government of India has been worked out in consultation with the conferences referred to above. All coal leaving Calcutta by sea for whatever destination will require a license. The licensing officer will be Mr. Lloyd, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta. It is hoped by improved arrangements at the docks and by improved co-ordination between the berthing of steamers and the supply of coal from the coalfields, the Kidderpore docks will be able to handle 250,000 tons of coal per month and this quantity will be allocated in the order named to a coal shipped by the Crown (namely coal for the Royal Indian Marine Loco. coal for the Burma Madras and Ceylon Railways) coal required for Burma for bunkering at Indian ports and coal required for bunkering at important ports in the vicinity of India.

(6) The quantities available for foreign ports will be strictly limited and the present exports will be restricted to Colombo and Singapore with occasional cargoes for Sabang.

(7) Applications for licenses for export should be made to Mr. Lloyd.

(8) It should be noticed that the export prohibition applies to all Indian ports and that license will be needed for bunker coal required by steamers sailing from Indian ports. The Collector of Customs at each port is the officer to whom applications should be made. Generally speaking no coal will be released for export from any port other than Calcutta except coal required by steamers for actual use on the voyage.

AFTER-WAR AND PIVILEGE LEAVE

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 9.

It is notified that with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, military officers and subordinates, who are eligible for 60 days after war leave under Army instruction (India) No. 108 of 1920 but have not yet availed themselves of this leave, and who on the date of this instruction have to their credit, 90 days' accumulated leave, and have actually applied for and have been refused combined after war and privilege leave by competent authority owing to the exigencies of public service may, during any year preceding that on which they eventually proceed on after war leave, be allowed under ordinary rule privilege leave in India up to a maximum of 60 days, although forfeiting their title to accumulated leave or the right to combine it with 60 days after war leave. This decision will remain in force for the period during which after war leave is admissible. An Army instruction (India) on the above will be shortly published.

SPECIAL CONGRESS

TO BE HELD AT CALCUTTA IN SEPTEMBER.

NO CHANGE OF VENUE.

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

Pandit Motilal Nehru writes:—

The special session of the Indian National Congress will be held in Calcutta in September next, in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the All-India Committee passed at Benares on 31st May last. The loss of valuable time caused by various proposals to change the venue made from time to time from different parts of the country is much regretted. These proposals and proceedings were due to the misapprehension of the attitude of Calcutta and of some relevant articles of the Congress constitution. I have now been assured by Calcutta Congress leaders that they are as ready and willing to hold the special congress as they were when they invited it to their city at Benares and that they had only yielded to the earnest request of Berhampore leaders to give them a chance of welcoming the national assembly to Andhra Province, if it was permissive under the constitution. It is clear that no such arrangement between two provinces can alter the venue of Congress. The All-India Committee is the only authority qualified to summon an extraordinary session of the Congress whenever and whenever it may deem it advisable to hold such a session and it is the only authority which can change the venue of Congress to some other towns, when such change is deemed necessary or desirable owing to serious or unforseen difficulties or other contingencies of like nature. The unanimous resolution of the All-India Committee summoning a special session at Calcutta not later than the middle of September stands uncancelled and unmodified and Calcutta is fully prepared to carry out that resolution. No serious or forseen difficulties or other contingencies of like nature have arisen. In these circumstances there is no warrant under the Congress constitutions to submit fresh proposals to the All-India Committee and I accordingly declare that Calcutta is the proper and constitutional venue of the next special congress.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Congress leaders in Berhampore, Lahore, Meerut and Bombay for their patriotic offers to hold the special session in their respective cities. I trust they will appreciate the importance of immediate removal of all doubt or suspense in the matter and heartily co-operate in making the Calcutta session a complete success.

KHORIL SHOOTING CASE.

ASST. TEA GARDEN MANAGER ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

In the Khoril shooting case, in which Mr. Reed, Assistant Manager of the Khoril Tea garden was prosecuted, under section 326 I.P.C. the jury to-day had an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and said that the accused did not exceed the right of private defence and the magistrate agreeing with the jury acquitted the accused.

SIMLA TO WELCOME MR. LAJPAT RAI.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 10.

A meeting of the Simla District Congress Committee was held on Thursday, Lala Harish Chandralal presiding when it was resolved to give Lala Lajpat Rai a public reception on his arrival here on the sixteenth and present him with an address of welcome at a public meeting. Lala Harish Chandra is the President of the Committee. Mr. U. N. Sen, Moulvi Abdul Ghanimam of Musjid, and Lala Dinanath are vice presidents, with Dr. Kedar Nath Hon. Secretary.

"TIMES" STRIKE.

AN APPEAL TO END IT.

Mr. Narayenrao Kulkerny making an appeal to the "Times Press" men to end the strike writes:—

All the men from the "Times Press," have not gone on strike, and that is why the daily paper is still going on as usual. There are men serving in the "Times Press," for the last thirty years; and more than 500 are men who have put in, not less than ten years. The majority of the men from the "Job Department" have joined, and a few men from the machine and Binding, have reported themselves to duty, since the result of the interview with th Business Manager was made known to them. The dismissed man has now been permitted to resign his appointment and to draw his salary up to the 31st instant and also to draw his contribution to the Provident Fund; secondly the Business Manager has granted 7½ per cent. up to 100 Rs. and 5 per cent up to 200 Rs; most of the men have approved this compromise. The general belief was that the man from the "Job Department," was discharged without tany notice, or even without his being paid a month's salary in lieu of notice, and also his share of the Provident Fund. Now, the dismissed man having, upon reconsideration, been permitted to resign before the period of his month's notice, i.e., by the 18th instant, and to draw his full salary up to the end of the month and to have his share of the Provident Fund, the strike, ought to be ended amicably. The pay day of the "Times Press" is the 14th of each month and if the men do not come to an understanding in the course of the day, naturally the pay sheet will be prepared only for those, who have been serving from only for those, who have been serving from the 1st of June and till the middle of July. Hence even those who have joined from the 1st of this month will be getting their dues while those who are waiting still, will have to wait till the next pay day is August. Hence, the appeal to end the strike amicably to-day.

SITUATION IN EAST AFRICA AND FIJI.

PUBLIC MEETING

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Indian Home Rule League, the All-India Home Rule League, the National Home Rule League, the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the Indian Situation in East Africa and Fiji, on TUESDAY, the 13th July, 1920, at 6 p.m. at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., will preside

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Aladina Vishram, Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, will be among the speakers.

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THE PUNJAB SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 12, 1920.

WHERE IS JUSTICE?

"At about 2 p.m., (on the 14th April the day after the Jallianwala massacre) a meeting of the local residents, Municipal Commissioners, Magistrates and merchants was called at the *Kotwali*, whereat the Commissioner made the following speech: "Do you people want peace or war? We are prepared in every way. The Government is all powerful. *Sarkar* has conquered Germany and is capable of doing everything. The General will give orders to-day. The city is in his possession. I can do nothing. You will have to obey orders." Mr. Kitchin, the Commissioner then went away. General Dyer with Messrs. Miles Irving, Rehill, Plomer and military guard, came about 5 p.m. He rushed into the room, followed by others, all exceedingly angry, and made a speech in Urdu. The following is the translation:—

"You people know well that I am a sepoy and soldier. Do you want war or peace? If you wish for war the Government is prepared for it, and if you want peace, then obey my orders and open all your shops; else, I will shoot. For me the battle-field of France or Amritsar is the same. I am a military man and I will go straight. Neither shall I move to the right, nor to the left. Speak up, if you want war. In case there is to be peace, my order is to open all shops at once. You people talk against the Government, and persons educated in Germany and Bengal talk sedition. I shall report all these. Obey orders. I do not wish to have anything else. I have served in the military for over 30 years. I understand the Indian Sepoy and the Sikh people very well. You will have to observe peace; otherwise, the shops will be opened by force and by rifles. You must inform me of the budmashes. I will shoot them. Obey my orders and open shops. Speak up if you want war." The General was followed by Mr. Miles Irving, the Deputy Commissioner. We cull two sentences from his speech;—"You have committed a bad act in killing the English. The revenge will be taken upon you and your children."—

From the Congress Sub-Committee's Report.

Parliament for whose verdict some of us—despite foreboding—were waiting with baited breath has spoken. The verdict is a vote of confidence in Mr. Montagu—which means an endorsement of the eulogy of Lord Chelmsford and Michael O'Dwyer and a rejection of the Indian demand for reparation and guarantees. The cabled report of the debate has come in a most disjointed manner. The debate took place on Thursday and we have not yet seen the end of the cabled summary of it. The cables that we have been receiving since Saturday night have come in spasmodic intervals. Evidently there is somewhere an attempt to manipulate the report of the debate. However that may be, it is clear Mr. Montagu rode off on the general proposition as to whether India is to be ruled by domination or in partnership: for "the choice of the House was fundamental to the continuance of the British Empire and the connection between Britain and India." Further the Secretary of State added that the rule of the sword would lead to Britain being driven out of India "by the opinion of the united civilised world." There is none among us who wishes to quarrel with Mr. Montagu for the enumeration of a self-evident principle which has become the governing factor of the situation in India. But in spite of the humanity of his principles—which Mr. Montagu lays down with the facility of President Wilson himself; inspite of Mr. Churchill calling the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre "a monstrous event" and Mr. Asquith "severely criticising the abrogation of their functions by the civil authorities at Amritsar," inspite of the official recognition of the dastardly humilities imposed upon an unarmed people and the cruelties of a terroristic regime,—there were found in the House of Commons thirty-seven Labour members who persisted in calling for a division on the motion for the reduction of the estimates. The motion was defeated. Nevertheless Labour in Parliament asserted in this emphatic fashion that it did not consider the measures taken by the Secretary of State—to mete out justice to India, punish the guilty and safeguard the future—as being sufficient to wipe off the memory of an unpardonable reign of terror.

Mr. Montagu concluded his speech by saying that the alternative policy which he commended to the Commons and which the Commons supported was to put a coping-stone on the glorious work of Britain in India by leading India to the full partnership in the British Commonwealth and to say to the Indians:—

"We hold British life sacred but we hold Indian lives sacred too. We want to safeguard British honour by safeguarding Indian honour at the same time all our institutions shall be gradually perfected whilst protecting them and ourselves against anarchy in order that they may commend themselves to you."

No words (as words) could be more unexceptionable. But India is sick of words. And words have no meaning if they have no relation to actuality. Besides, what is there that Mr. Montagu or Mr. Churchill says that is new or was not embodied in that charter of Indian liberties—the Great and Good Queen's Proclamation—which has never yet been *fully* observed in spirit and which has been shattered to pieces by the Chelmsford-O'Dwyer-and-Dyer regime? The basic idea of Imperialism which has prompted this regime is that whatever the worth of Indian life, it is not as valuable as an European life—that the "honour" of Britain is not always dependent on the honour of India. India knows to her cost the extent and the intensity of the fury that took possession of the official mind after the mob violence at Amritsar on 11th April. Lala Dholan Das, a reputed resident of the city, having gone at the request of the authorities to see them, found them in an angry mood: "All were in excited temper, so much so, that Mr. Seymour is reported to have said that for every one European life one thousand Indians would be sacrificed' Mr. Miles Irving expressed the prevailing mood of anger when he told the people: "You have committed a bad act in killing the English. The revenge will be taken upon you and your children." That Lord Chelmsford himself—in whose hands the lives of the Indian people were entrusted—did not altogether rise above this mood is notorious and has been proved by the manner in which he gave a blank check to O'Dwyer and his lieutenants "to teach the people the lesson they would not forget for fifty years" that there was "a force greater than Gandhi's soul force." Mr. Churchill says that "British rule had never stood on the basis of physical force alone." That is what the Indian people believed until the days of Chelmsford-O'Dwyer and Dyer. "The British way," they believed, as Mr. Churchill says, "always implied close and effectual co-operation with the people of the country." If they are to continue to believe so—and their belief has been almost shattered—they demand *action* suited to the noble *sentiments* of British statesmen—action that, by all canons of justice, equity and honesty, is essential if the Punjab wrong is to repaired and if the reconciliation of the country to British rule is to be secured. If this action—in the shape of the recall of Lord Chelmsford, due trial and punishment of O'Dwyer, Dyer and the rest of the Punjab miscreants and repeal of the Rowlatt Act, to mention the main demands of the people—is not taken, the talk of "close and effectual co-operation with the people of the country" will be not merely sham and hypocritical but will be adding insult to injury having regard to the fact—the most painful fact—that the Parliamentary vote means the endorsement of the exoneration of Chelmsford-O'Dwyer policy.

We are convinced that this verdict by Parliament—which does nothing more than corroborate the Secretary of State's action—will be received throughout India with the keenest disappointment and disgust. If Dyer's crimes were such as to shock the world; if unheard of cruelties were practised by men who are still holding responsible positions in the Punjab; if the verdicts of Martial Law tribunals were wantonly unjust and men are still in prison because of them, if, in short, deeds were committed by an administration which forgot that it was civilised—then is it sufficient, as Mr. Montagu has done, merely to inflict slight punishment upon Dyer and expect India to take this as a grand and benevolent act of justice? India will consider this as a gross and humiliating act of injustice, sealed by Parliament. Apparently, although Mr. Montagu has condemned the crawling order and the salaaming order there is nothing in the atrocities committed last year, which calls for action on his part—nothing except this, that out of 37 acts of firing he has discovered one which must be punished! If this is the view of Parliament then the sooner this Parliament is cleared out the better for the cause of humanity in every corner of the British Empire. There is no doubt that Mr. Montagu was playing his piece throughout with Dyer as the villain because it became obvious from the outset that there was a body of reactionaries led by Sydenham in the Lords and Carson in the Commons who were going to call for the Secretary of State's blood in defence of Dyer. But it is a disgraceful commentary on the sad pass certain members of Parliament have come to that it should be found necessary to utter one single word in justification of even the insultingly inadequate punishment inflicted on a general who forgot the ordinary canons of civilised conduct and behaved like a butchering savage. Sir Edward Carson asked "whether Dyer would receive a fair trial before being broken and sent to disgrace." How many of those murdered in cold blood received a fair trial from Dyer before being broken and sent to their terrible death? This great champion of the Empire put in a passionate plea for the "Butcher of Jallianwalla Bagh" urging that the man ought not to be punished for dealing with a situation "to the best of his ability." Did not Bissing deal with the Belgians to the best of his ability and what did Sir Edward Carson say of him? But it is of no consequence to the ultimate cause of freedom we have at heart that the discredited Irishman with a short memory should stand up for Dyer cultivating a heroic or martyred pose. Perhaps the few members who defended our outraged humanity from the Labour benches gave Sir Edward the reply he deserved. We have not yet received a word of the speeches of the Labour members with—as the latest cable shows—the solitary exception of Mr. Ben Spoor, though we have been promptly informed of Sir Edward's "passionate plea." But we can quite well believe that they must have voiced our feelings and warned the House of Commons that India has placed her trust in Parliament and that a breach of that trust will have consequences none can foretell. It is of great consequence now that we should have faith in ourselves in this hour of disillusionment, Parliament, the tool as it is of the Cabinet has failed us; and we should demand without hesitancy the immediate scrapping, not by alterations here and there of "obsolete law" as Mr. Montagu puts it, but lock, stock and barrel, of a system which has displayed its dangerous unfitness to the whole world. Nothing less will satisfy India. Nothing less is due to her. British statesmen cannot have it both ways. They cannot describe the Jallianwalla masscare as "a monstrous event" as "one of the greatest outrages in British history" and yet let its perpetrator go without due stern and exemplary punishment and shower eulogy on those who supported and justified him and of whose theory of Imperialism he was merely an extreme brutal exponent. They cannot tell the Indian people that British rule in India is based on their own good-will, that British honour depends on Indian honour and yet flout the demand which the latter make as a reparation for the outrage on their honour. The Punjab atrocities have revealed to British statesmen no less than to a shocked world the ugly features of Imperialism as understood and practised by some Britishers. British statesmen like Mr. Montagu and Mr. Churchill are naturally anxious emphatically to repudiate this species of Imperialism. The world may, perhaps, be satisfied with their protestations. India is too far disillusioned to be so satisfied. She demands not words—but deeds. Mr. Churchill pointed to the example of Egypt where the relations between the British and Egyptian peoples had broken down—and he seemed to confess what the cause of the rupture was. Let that be a warning to Britain.

DRIVING TO DESPAIR.

The public will whole-heartedly endorse the frank statement of the position of our countrymen in British Africa, which the Hon. Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee has addressed to Lord Milner on behalf of the deputation which recently waited on his lordship. Lord Milner's reply to this deputation was, as our readers have seen, entirely non-committal and beyond uttering a few platitudes about not allowing racial prejudice or trade jealousy to dictate the settlement of colonial policy in general, and making a half-hearted repudiation of the lying accusations made against Indians by the Economic Commission, it has not advanced the cause of Indians in the slightest degree. The only reply which the Colonial office has given to the deputation is that the Governor of East Africa has been instructed as to the treatment to be meted out to Indians. That is to say, our countrymen are again to be left to the tender mercies of the very Government, which has embarked on a campaign of despoiling them of their civic and trade rights and, if possible, also, of hounding them out of this Colony, which is to be declared henceforth as a "Whiteman's preserve." Whether it is in the case of Ceylon, South Africa, Fiji, Egypt, or East Africa, the Colonial Office, during the regime of Lord Milner, has never been conspicuous for its defence of the rights and liberties—and, in one instance at least, the lives—of the non-White races inhabiting these territories of the Empire. In the case of British East Africa, which is a direct "protectorate" of the Crown, and, therefore, more amenable to the control of the Colonial Office, the protection which His Majesty's Indian subjects are entitled to demand and receive from the Imperial Government has so far failed to reach them. The Colonial Office, under the guidance of Lord Milner, seems prepared to abdicate its responsibilities and give a *carte blanche* to the 'men on the spot" to deal with our countrymen as they like.

All past pledges by responsible statesmen and Ministers, all war-time assurances of generous recognition of and reward for the Indian troops' unstinted sacrifices on the battle-fields of East Africa, all considerations, based on challengeable historical claims, for favourable treatment of Indians who were the pioneers of civilisation in East Africa,—all these are cast to the winds, because the "whites" are out to grab the fruits of other people's labours in this corner of the earth. Is it any wonder that our countrymen should feel utterly disgusted and disappointed at the way the Imperial Government have treated their grievances? If the Imperial Government refuse to acknowledge their responsibilities to the communities living under the British Flag, whom else are the latter to look to for protection? They have no alternative but to fall back on their own resources and to defend and fight for their righteous cause as best as they can. A Government, such as that in power at present in British East Africa, forfeits its claim to respect and unquestioning obedience if it ignores the status of Indians as equal subjects of the Crown and launches into an ignoble campaign of filching away what little rights they possess already. Mr. Jeevanjee has done well to point out this fact to the Imperial Government, on whom the entire responsibility must rest for any untoward consequences that may follow the struggle for self-defence which our countrymen are prepared to undertake as a last resort. Mr. Jeevanjee puts the whole position in a nutshell when he states:

"Hitherto we have respected our Government and looked to it to respect our rights. But we cannot keep our respect for a Government, which like that of East Africa, now ignoring our ancient association with the country, treats us as helots, insults and attempts to crush us. This cannot go on and I repeat what I said before that unless the Government gives us equal rights in every way we will not recognise any law of the Legislative Council or Municipality or pay taxes.

"Painful and shameful as it is to us to have to make such demands for our rights in this way we have no alternative. And I would be failing in my duty if I did not assure your lordship most solemnly that if we do not get an early and satisfactory reply we shall be compelled to appeal immediately to the opinion of the whole Empire, which Indians have helped in the war."

If our countrymen did anything less than this to bring to the notice of the Empire and the civilised world the deep sense of the wrong they are called upon to submit they would be undeserving of the claim to raise their heads among the free peoples of the earth.

The question of the real status of Indians, whether it be in the mother-country itself or elsewhere in the Empire, will have to be solved and solved finally and definitely at once. Everywhere in the Empire attempts are being made to press the Indian down and keep him in a state of semi-helotry. And yet, the world is given to understand that India is an equal member of the League of Nations. The anomaly and the sham of this position cannot continue long and Indians will have to struggle continuously to put an end to this intolerable state of things. Our countrymen in East Africa may be assured that our sympathies will be with them in their righteous struggles to secure a redress of their grievances. In reality, the cause for which they are fighting is part and parcel of the greater cause for which our countrymen in all parts of the Empire are called upon to struggle at the present day. The issue is as clear as it is vital to the self-respect of India. Is British citizenship a sham or a reality so far as India is concerned? The question has often been asked—and the answer has as often been evaded. The time is now past for evasions as well as for camouflaged platitudes. And the meeting of the citizens of Bombay which will be held to-morrow will, we trust, give the lead to the country in regard to the manner as well as the substance of the demand that has to be made—and made immediately for the final and satisfactory settlement of this issue.

Notes of the Day.

Jews and "Palestine."

In view of the World Zionist Conference which was held in London last week, it is instructive to note certain trenchant and unanswerable criticisms which M. Frederick Harrison has to offer on the Jewish question in Palestine. The case of Palestine differs from that of other newly-created territories. In Palestine, so the Allies decree, an insignificant minority is to rule over the majority. This is the sort of self-determination which Palestine is to get under the British aegis. As Mr. Frederic Harrison says, the idea of creating a Jewish nation in Palestine is nonsense. "Jews may be a race, or a sect: they are not a *nation*. They have a religion of their own and inherit physical, moral and intellectual qualities. But that does not make a nation; much less does it give a right to turn other races out of their own homes. Catholics do not pretend to be a nation, nor do they claim to turn all inhabitants out of the Papal States of the Church. Gypsies are not a nation: nor do they claim to return and drive the Fellaheen out of Egypt. All people with red hair or long noses or all the Smiths and Joneses of the Empire or America might as well pretend to be a "nation" or the Danes claim to return to their ancestral homes in East Anglia."

What Right?

What right have the Jews to Palestine? Mr. Frederick Harrison answers: "More than 1000 years before Christ they savagely overran the land and massacred its native peoples. . . . History records no more ruthless extermination than the story in the Holy Writ how they destroyed man and woman, young and old. . . . Nothing more horrible is recorded of Attila and his Huns or of Wilhelm and his "Huns." A few centuries later they were carried off as slaves; and except for short intervals they never recovered the country as a nation but lived in it as scattered exiles." We hope we shall not be misunderstood. We recognise the wrongs done to the Jewish race and their sufferings. But that gives them no preferential claim to Palestine over the heads of its permanent inhabitants. Let not the Jews, above all, forget that when every European nation was engaged in the pastime of hunting them, it was the Turk who offered them a safe asylum. But what is history and what is justice to the Allies blinded as they are by their land-hunger and intent as they are on the spoils of war? To the Allies, promises made to Jews are more sacred then the inherent rights of the inhabitants of Palestine, let alone the rights of the Turk. But the Jews themselves will have to recognise that they cannot rule over Palestine against the united will of its inhabitants, except with the help of British bayonets and even then the British will find it a costly adventure.

No Oil!

While every Ally professes great sympathy for the Armenians and while determined attempts have been made to make capital out of the Armenian massacres, faked or real, it is noteworthy that none is coming forward to assume the mandate for Armenia. America declines, France has not thought about it and when England was asked point blank whether it would care to be the mandatory of Armenia, Mr. Bonar Law altogether declined all responsibility. It shows what real interest the Allies feel in Armenia and how they avoid assuming any trust with a burden. For lands overflowing with oil and honey, there is a regular fight for mandates, but nobody cares for barren Armenia. What Commander Kenworthy, probably disgusted with the selfish Imperialism of Mr. Bonar Law, said is true. There is no oil in Armenia and that is why the Allies singly or jointly decline the responsibility of any mandate for it. The greatest farce that was enacted was when the Allies asked the League of Nations to take charge of the derelict. For all practical purposes, the League is but a firm of the Allies, trading under another name. A refusal was expected and the League has washed its hands of Armenia. It remains to be seen what the Allies ultimately propose to do with the mandate that none is so generous as to take up.

The Moral.

Sir George Younghusband sees the greatest peril to the British hold on India in "the disinclination of the best Englishmen to embark on an Indian career of any sort, be it the Civil Service, the Army, Railways, Canals or business." If there is such a disinclination, what is it due to? Sir George is disposed to attribute it to "want of knowledge and foresight" whether on the part of British statesmen or on the part of the "competitionwallas" it is not clear. But, in any case, India cannot be blamed for proving less alluring to the British youth than it is. The pay and prospects of the various services in India have recently been "brightened" to an extent out of all proportion either to the requirements of the situation or the capacity of the Indian exchequer to bear the enormous burdens. The emoluments of the services have been enormously increased with the sole object of stimulating the declining interest of British youth in the Indian Service. If with all these inducements, entailing crushing burdens on India, the service does not prove attractive, the causes thereof must be sought elsewhere. Does not the phenomenon, at the same time, point to the need of importing a larger Indian element in the administration, instead of lowering the quality of the machinery of the State by sticking to the British element even when it is of undoubtedly inferior mettle?

MR. HORNIMAN'S BOOK.

The demand for Mr. Horniman's book, "Amritsar and Our Duty to India," is so great that a second impression has already been issued. A cheaper edition, says "India" with paper board cover at 3. 6d. has also been published.

NO JUSTICE FOR INDIA.

PARLIAMENT'S FAILURE.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN MR. MONTAGU.

LABOUR AMENDMENT LOST.

SAVE BRITISH HONOUR BY PROTECTING INDIAN HONOUR!

PHYSICAL FORCE CAN'T HOLD INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

In the House of Commons on July 8 continuing his speech in the debate on the Hunter Report and the case of General Dyer. Mr. Montagu said there was no use passing the great Act of Parliament which proceeded on the principle of partnership for the Indian in the British Commonwealth then allowing the administration to depend on terrorism. "India" said Mr. Montagu "is on your side in enforcing order. Are you on India's side in ensuring that order is enforced with the maintenance of love and liberty of the British democracy"? Mr. Montagu pointed out that out of the 37 instances of firing in the last year's disturbances, the Government had approved 36 and had only censured one because it impunged the principles which always animated the British Army and the principles on which the Indian Empire had been built up.

Amid considerable dissent Mr. Montagu declared that there was a theory abroad amongst the critics of the Government that an Indian was only tolerable so long as he obeyed orders and that if he once became educated he was to be classed as an agitator. (Dissent and Cheers.)

Concluding Mr. Montagu asked the House whether the theory of rule in India was racial ascendancy, domination, subordination or partnership. If the former, then it followed that the sword must be used with increasing severity until Britain was driven out of the country by the opinion of united civilised world. The choice of the House was fundamental to the continuance of the British Empire and connection between Britain and India.

Sir Edward Carson.

Sir Edward Carson said he considered Mr. Montagu's argument irrelevant. He urged the House to be fair to the gallant officer of 34 years' service without blemish. He asked whether Dyer would receive a fair trial before being broken and sent to disgrace. Sir Edward Carson entered a passionate plea for Dyer urging that the man ought not to be punished for dealing to the best of his ability with the situation for which he was not in the slightest degree responsible.

Mr Churchill

Mr. Churchill explained at length, the Army regulations with reference to retirement adding that the Army Council's decision had been reached unanimously. Mr. Churchill while assenting to the Council's decision, hold himself free in the event of the Cabinet deciding to make further submissions to the Crown for the retirement of Dyer from the Army. The Cabinet, however, accepted the conclusions of the Army Council. Mr. Churchill described the Jallianwalla Bagh incident as a monstrous event standing out in sinister isolation. He proceeded to lay down four broad lines for the guidance of officers:—

1. Is the crowd attacking anything or anybody?
2. Is the crowd armed?
3. No more force should be used than necessary to secure compliance with law.
4. An officer should confine himself to a limited definite objective.

Mr. Churchill also laid down one general prohibition, namely, against frightfulness which could not be admitted in any form. He was personally of the opinion that Dyer should have been placed compulsorily on the retired list.

Mr Asquith

Mr. Asquith pointed out that the judgment passed on Dyer was supported by the Government of India confirmed by the British Cabinet and independently by the Army Council. He therefore contended that Dyer had had a full and fair hearing. Mr. Asquith severely criticised the abrogation of its functions by the civil authorities at Amritsar.

AMPLIFICATION OF DEBATE

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 6-30 p.m. July 11.

The following is an amplification of the Commons' Amritsar debate:—

Mr. Montagu emphasised that the situation in India was very serious owing to the events in the Punjab last year and the controversy regarding the matter. He pointed out that his despatch with regard to Dyer was drawn up by a Cabinet Committee and approved by the whole Cabinet. He did not desire to withdraw from or add to that despatch. Every single body, civil and military charged with the discussion of this lamentable affair had come generally speaking to the same conclusion. The question before the Commons was whether they would endorse or censure the decision of the Imperial Government, the Hunter Committee, Sir Charles Monro, the Government of India and the Army Council. Mr. Montagu emphasised that the Hunter Committee had been chosen after a most careful consideration and had impartially discharged their thankless task to the best of their ability. He very greatly resented the insolent criticism of the European members and distinguished loyal and patriotic Indian members.

A Great Humiliation.

Mr. Montagu cescribes the crawling order and order to the Indians to salaam the British officers as a great humiliation. If they were going to rest their hold of India on the growing goodwill of Indians, they would have to act in every department, civil and military, concomitantly upon the desire to recognise India as a partner in the Commonwealth. They must safeguard their administration in this connection by the British Parliament, they must revise any obsolete ordinance or law infringing the principles of liberty, which had incalculated into the educated Indians. They must adhere to the decision they took in their legislation, when they were criticising their own administration. The great objection to terrorism and rule by force was that having once tried it one must continue. There was no end to it until the people of Britain, in whose name they were governing India and the national pride and sentiment of the Indian people rose together in protest and terminated the British rule in India as impossible on modern ideas of what the Empire should be.

Indian Lives Sacred Too.

Mr. Montagu concluded by saying that the alternative policy which he commended to the Commons and which the Commons supported was to put a copingstone on the glorious work of Britain in India by leading India to the full partnership in the British Commonwealth and to say to the Indians:—

"We hold British life sacred, but we hold Indian lives sacred too. We want to safeguard British honour by safeguarding Indian honour at the same time and institutions shall be gradually perfected whilst protecting them and ourselves against anarchy in order that they may commend themselves to you."

Sir E. Carson.

Sir Edward Carson said that even admitting that Dyer committed an error of judgment, was it such that he alone ought to bear the consequences? (Cheers). If they were going to lay down this doctrine British officers before acting would ask themselves what Downing Street or the Commons would say six months or a year afterwards. If this were to be the position, they would never get an officer to cary out his duty to the country.

Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Churchill stated that the proceedings of Sir Charles Monro with regard to Dyer were formally notified to the Army Council by a letter from the India Office a month ago which recommended further that Dyer should be retired from the army and by a telegram from Sir Charles Monro, which made a similar recommendation. The Army Council asked Dyer to make a statement, because they felt that if any further action were to be taken against him it was essential that he should furnish a statement and be judged on the statement and not on his evidence as witness in an enquiry before which he was summoned without any reason to believe that he acted as an incriminated party.

Replying to an interruption, Mr. Churchill said that the conclusions of the Hunter Committee would furnish the fullest justification for the removal of Dyer from his appointment, but if any question of retiring him from the army was to be examined a direct statement from him in his own defence was indispensable.

Dyer, no Saviour.

Mr. Churchill said that he did not believe for a moment that Dyer saved India. British power in India did not stand on such a foundation, but on something very much stronger. British rule had never stood on the basis of physical force alone. It would be fatal to British Empire to try to make it do so. The British way of doing things always implied close and effectual co-operation with the people of the country. That policy had nowhere been more successful than in India. It was true that there had been a complete breakdown in Egypt recently, of the relations between the British and Egyptian peoples, but we were trying laboriously and patiently to rebuild the relationship, the sudden rupture of which had grievously pained us.

The fact that a breakdown similar to that which had occurred in Egypt had not occurred in India was largely due to the constructive policy of the Government to which Mr. Montagu had made so great a personal contribution. The events in Egypt and Ireland had showed the enormous utility of Mr. Montagu's work in helping to keep alive the spirit of progress and cooperation which must ever bind together the British and Indian peoples.

Mr. Churchill concluded by saying that disciplinary action against Dyer was impossible in view of the passive condonation of his action to which Dyer had referred at length in his able statement.

Condone a Great Outrage?

Mr. Asquith declared that to ask the Commons to reverse the considered decision of great and responsible authorities without any new facts was not only flying in face of the presumption of the evidence, but was asking the House to condone one of the greatest outrages in British history. He asked the House heartily to support the Government.

Punish Those Responsible!

Mr. Ben Spoor moved a reduction of the vote. He denounced the horrible act of Amritsar. He declared that the Government of India could not evade responsibility. Many did not like Dyer being made the scapegoat. He hoped that those responsible would be discovered and punished in justice to the Indian people.

General Hunter Weston strongly appealed for moderation. He said he entirely approved the action of Sir Charles Monro and the Army Council but he emphasised the difficulties of Dyer.

Dyer's Friend in Need.

Colonel James declared that Dyer was the only judge of the amount of force which ought to have been used at Amritsar. Dyer faced an unparalleled situation. Col. James appealed for justice and moderation for him.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks declared that Mr. Montagu's speech would destroy the confidence of the British Army in the East in him. He defended Dyer's action.

Mr. Bennett deprecated the fictitious agitation and mischievous press campaign against Mr. Montagu. He approved the Government's decision. He declared that there was no evidence of widespread conspiracy. He urged the necessity for obtaining the sympathy and goodwill of the Indian people.

General Surtees expressed the opinion that Dyer applied a strong hand because he had reason to anticipate a rebellion and thought he would save the country from a terrible disaster.

Dyer Saved India!

Mr. Charles Palmer deplored Mr. Montagu's speech and expressed the opinion that Dyer saved India for the Empire.

REDUCTION OF ESTIMATES.

LABOUR MOTION DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 11.

The Labour motion for the reduction of estimates was defeated by 246 votes to 37. A number of Unionists abstained. The motion proposed by Sir Edward Carson for the reduction of estimates was defeated by 230 votes to 129.

DYER'S DEFENCE.

STILL THINKS HE WAS JUSTIFIED IN WHAT HE DID,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 11.

In the course of his statement in his defence Dyer says that the Hunter Committee failed altogether to consider many points and much evidence which had been on his defence with properly formulated charges and expert assistance would have been presented to it. He mentions that O'Dwyer offered to give the Army Council any information they required. He contends that upon principal points of criticism he was justified in what he did and that circumstances required that he should act as he did. In any case he contends that he had abundantly shown what was necessary for him to show that upon facts before him and in circumstances in which he was placed, he acted in good faith and had reasonable grounds for action. Therefore, he contends that he should be finally exonerated from blame and that all penalising action against him should be cancelled.

Dyer does not question the right of Sir Charles Monro not to continue an officer in appointment, if he considers his employment in it likely to prove embarrassment to the authorities, civil or military, but says that the exercise of such a right need not involve censure or blame for which, he submits, there is, in his case, no ground. The consistent course of official approval or exoneration of his action and the irregularity so contrary to military law and so prejudicial to himself with which his case was subsequently investigated are, he submits, obstacles prohibitive of all such censure or penalising action. His general record for restraint and discretion and decision during rebellion and actual services he rendered in suppressing it in the most critical locality of the whole situation and by his successful mission to the Sikhs should further be given proper weight. Dyer submits that the charges of inhumanity are baseless and requests an explicit assurance that his character is regarded as completely unstained on this score. Finally he is confident that the Army Council in judging his conduct in emergency as critical as novel will not fail to consider the responsibility resting upon him and the possible consequences to the whole fabric of Government in the Punjab, had he failed in energy and determination and he claims that he is entitled to full countenance and support promised by the Indian Government when faced with an outbreak to all officers engaged in the onerous duty of suppressing it.

DYER'S EVIDENCE BEFORE HUNTER COMMISSION.

QUESTION OF ITS CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Commons replying to Viscount Curzon and Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Montagu said that the fact that Dyer, owing to his duties on the frontier, had not corrected his evidence before the Hunter Commission ought certainly to be taken into account in appraising it.

Mr. Gwynne:—Did Mr. Montagu take account of that before he wrote the despatch about Dyer?

Mr. Montagu replyed that he was prepared to justify the despatch in the debate on July 8th.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S INTIMATION.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Replying to Mr. Gwynne Mr. Montagu stated that Lord Chelmsford had intimated to him during the first week of May 1919 that he contemplated an enquiry into the Amritsar affair.

Mr. Montagu replied:—Let's talk of the enquiry when we have extinguished the fire. Subsequent delay was due to the climatic conditions and difficulties of selecting and making arrangements for the committee.

THE CASE OF GENERAL DYER

The "Westminster Gazette" publishes the following letter:—

Dear Sir,—In connection with the demand I have made on behalf of India that General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer be tried and punished, you, in the course of the published interview, casually observe; "This demand, it is worthy of note, is not pressed in the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress." Might I point out that the Report of the Sub-Committee has not yet been considered by the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee? It may also be noted that after the said report was published, several Provincial Conferences passed resolutions demanding the trial and punishment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Dyer, and others. The Report of the Congress Sub-Committee itself (p. 159 of the report) clearly says: "It is our deliberate opinion that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Dyer, and others have been guilty of such illegalities that they deserve to be impeached." The Indian National Congress at Amritsar passed a resolution demanding their impeachment. The demand that I have made, therefore, is based on that resolution, which remains the considered demand of the whole Congress, as well as those of the various Provincial Conferences.—Yours, faithfully.

M. J. PATEL.

British Committee of the Indian National Congress, Temple-avenue, London, E.C. 4.

DYER'S PROTAGONISTS.

PLEA FOR COURT-MARTIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., July 11.

In the House of Commons, Viscount Curzon asked whether prior to the Army Council's decision with regard to General Dyer he was tried by any military tribunal, whether he was entitled to a second trial and whether it would be granted if desired.

Mr. Churchill said that the only form of military tribunal able to try him was court mortial. The answer to the second part of the question was in the negative. The King's regulations stated that an officer was entitled to demand a court-martial on himself.

Replying to Mr. Palmer, Mr. Montagu said that General Dyer had not asked a military enquiry as distinct from court-martial.

Sir E. Carson asked whether there was any way in which General Dyer would have a fair trial.

Mr. Churchill suggested that the matter would be better dealt with in the debate.

ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR FAULT

CALCUTTA BISHOP'S APPEAL TO ENGLISHMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 11.

Responding to the toast of Overseas' Bishops at the banquet at Mansion House to the members attending the Lambeth Conference the Bishop of Calcutta referred to the "recent happenings" in India which had touched the hearts of the people in a way nothing else had done during his thirty years experience in India. He appealed to Englishmen to recognise how deeply the people of India had been hurt by those happenings and how they looked for some expression of sympathy and endorsement of that acknowledgment of fault by those best capable of judging.

INHUMAN DEEDS OF PUNJAB OFFICIALS.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S DEMAND FOR JUSTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following cable has been sent on 7th July by Mrs. Jaiji B. Petit to the Secretary of State for India and others as president of the Bombay Women's public meeting held on Wednesday last to consider the Hunter Report:—"Public meeting women largely attended leading women present condemned majority Hunter Report stigmatised atrocious conduct Punjab officers making human dignity well-nigh impossible. Hold Viceroy, O'Dwyer primarily responsible. Demanded prosecution all concerned and refund indemnity other fines collected from innocent people. Wish respectfully state women's hearts stirred deeply and will be more moved as inhuman deeds officials become more known. Situation promises to be dangerous unless Parliament does full justice."

DOCTOR MOHAMMED BUSHIR.

HIS CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 10.

Replying to Sir Joynson Hicks and Colonel Yate who asked questions with regard to the conditional release of Doctor Mohammed Bushir of Amritsar. Mr. Montagu emphasised that if any conditions of his release were not fulfilled the Punjab Government might cancel the suspension of his sentence. He preferred to leave it to the Punjab Government.

Colonel Yate protested against the Indian Government's ordering his release after four out of five judges had condemned. Dr. Bushir but the Speaker intervened.

APPEALS BEFORE PRIMY COUNCIL AGAINST PUNJAB MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 10.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Joynson Hicks, Mr. Montagu stated that his legal advisers had pressed that five pending appeals before the Privy Council by Punjab rioters should be proceeded with or abandoned.

DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL.

NO EXAMINATION OF BOOKS TO GOVT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON July 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., July 11.

The Dublin County Council has passed a resolution with one dissentient voice not to permit the examination of the Council's books by Government agents or to furnish information for taxation purposes. It was resolved that such information would henceforth only be supplied to the Irish Republic.

W. AND S. IRELAND.

GRAVE SITUATION: STOPPAGE OF RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., July 11.

The Military, during the night, erected barbed-wire barricades across the main roads entering Dublin. All vehicles were searched. Similar measures were taken in other towns. The object remains unexplained. The situation in west and south Ireland is described as very grave in consequence of the stoppage of railways.

BRITISH RLY. ESTIMATES.

DEFICIT OF 54½ MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., July 11.

The official estimates of the working of the British railways show a deficit of 54½ millions for the current year. The Advisory Committee is considering increase in fares.

NO GAS IN MANCHESTER.

WORKERS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., July 11.

Twelve hundred gas-workers in Manchester have stduck owing to dissatisfaction with the six shilling increase in wages instead of ten.

The strike is gravely inconveniencing the users of gas-power.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 12.

A Greek communique states that in the operating in Asia Minor enemy's force opposed to our northern army numbered twenty thousand; fifteen hundred of whom were killed and wounded, while many were captured or surrendered. It is estimated that only four thousand escaped towards Russia. The whole of the material of the Turkish northern army was captured, including thousands of rifles and two big German guns.

PRINEE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 1 a.m. July 12.
LONDON, July 9.

Perth (Western Australia.)—The Prince of Wales in the course of a farewell banquet prior to departure for Coolgardie referring to the train wreck said he did not regret being able to add a harmless railway accident to his experiences.

TURKISH TREATY.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S STATEMENT

"UNFOUNDED AND UNJUSTIFIABLE."

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK'S" CRITICISM.

"Muslim Outlook" writes:—

In another place we reproduce from the Indian Mail of last week the full text of the statement issued by the Government of India along with the terms of the proposed Turkish Treaty to explain the principal decisions embodied in the terms of that Treaty and the reasons for them. One should have thought that no sensible person could ever address such a palpably incorrect statement to any people possessing the smallest measure of ordinary intelligence and common-sense. For there is not one statement in the whole declaration, which runs into several columns, which is not in direct contradiction of established facts known to everybody.

Briefly stated, the Statement says:—

1 "It is a mistake to suppose that the terms of the Peace have been influenced in any way by religious considerations." The Peace Conference has applied the same terms to Turkey as to Austria and Germany.

2 "The Peace Terms fulfil this offer or promise." (The declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George in January, 1918.)

3 Leaving the sector of Constantinople "the rest of Thrace was predominantly Greek in 1912 and has therefore been united with Greece."

4. The incorporation of certain Armenian districts in the adjoining Armenian Republic "is a direct consequence of Turkish misrule and of the application to this area of the principle of Nationality."

5. That the pledge of November, 1914 regarding the Holy Places of Islam "has been observed in the spirit and in the letter."

6. "The Government of India repeat again that the question of the Khilafat is one for Mussulmans and Mahomedans only to decide, and . . . . Government have no desire to interfere, but they cannot acquiesce in the statement which is now made that the Khilafat of the Ottoman Sultan has remained unchanged in it temporal attributes for thirteen centuries, or that it implies any temporal allegiance on the part of Indian Muslims."

STATEMENTS EXAMINED.

Let us examine the statements and see how far they can bear the light of facts. We shall begin with No. 6, for it contains allegations and implications which assail some of the fundamental doctrines of Islam. It is really pitiable that even after an association of 150 years with Mussulmans, the Government of India should be so hopelessly ignorant of the most elementary facts about Islam. We are not so much concerned with the pathetic ignorance which associates the Khilafat for thirteen centuries with the Ottoman Sultans, for although it reveals the stock of knowledge of the Government of India, it is after all a harmless manifestation of ignorance. But we do object when the Government of India says that they "cannot acquiesce in the statement which is now made that it (the Khilafat) implies any temporal allegiance on the part of Indian Muslims." Can the Government of India point out one single occasion on which the Mussulmans denied temporal allegiance to them if it was not against the Commandments of their Faith, and subversive of their liberties as men to do so? The statement is absolutely unfounded and unjustifiable, and we fail to see the occasion for it. If the Government of India, however, mean to insinuate that temporal power is not essential for the Khilafat, they are positively mistaken. Any authoritative book on Islam will tell them that Islam does not create Popes. The distinction between things temporal and things spiritual is a neo-Christian idea. Islam makes no such distinctions. It is a complete system of life and renders unto God even what others think is Caesar's. This is no new-fangled doctrine *now* sprung upon the rulers of India. It is as old as Islam. Abu Bakr, Umar, Usman, Ali, the Umaiyads and the Abbasides were all popes and Caesars combined. Temporal power, *sufficient for the defence of the Faith*, is essential for the Khilafat. The measure of that power might have, and actually has, changed in the past. That only means that you cannot have one invariable standard of sufficiency of power for every age and all conditions. It is determined by international balance of power. Change in the measure of temporal power possessed by the Khalifas, therefore, does not imply that temporal power is not a part of the Khilafat. Nor can the case of the Abbaside Khalifas at Cairo be cited to disprove that temporal power is essential for the Khilafat. For although the power of the Khilafat had undoubtedly reached its lowest watermark under them, temporal power was even then considered necessary and a powerful *Muslim State* had placed all its resources at the disposal of the Khilafat. That explains the fact why the Mussulmans of those days, satisfied that their Khalifa had at his command adequate temporal power for the defence of the Faith, did not consider a change of Khalifa necessary.

TEMPORAL POWER ESSENTIAL.

The fact, therefore, remains that temporal power is essential for the Khilafat, though the standard of its adequacy may alter from time to time. To-day, looking to the international balance of power, the Mussulmans are deliberately of the opinion that the *status quo ante bellum*, represents the minimum temporal power necessary for the Khalifa, the Sultan of Turkey. Their demands do not involve any injustice to any non-Muslim nation, for all the territories of the Turkish Empire are predominantly Muslim in population.

The Government of India repeat again that" they "have no desire to interfere" with the question of the Khilafat. Yet we see that the Terms of the proposed Turkish Treaty clearly ask the Sultan to renounce in favour of the Allies *all* the rights and titles that he ever claimed over Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Hedjaz. Does not this mean the renunciation by the Sultan of his rights even as Khalifa? What do the Allies desire when they ask the Sultan to renounce "all rights of suzerainty or *jurisdiction over Muslims who are subject to the sovereignty or protectorate* of any other State"? What jurisdiction beyond that which he exercises as the Khalifa, does the Sultan of Turkey possess over Muslims outside Turkey? The Treaty, in plain language, proposes to depose the present Khalifa and yet the Government of India profess that they "have no desire to interfere" with the question of the Khilafat!

CLAP-TRAP.

The Government of India assure the Mussulmans that the Peace Conference has applied the same terms to Turkey as to Austria and Germany. Yet, in the same breath, they speak of mandates for Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine. Whatever else they might say, Austrian and German Treaties do not speak of mandates. Why then mandates in case of Turkey alone? "It cannot be too clearly understood," says the Statement, "that in all these three cases the mandates have been granted for a specific purpose. What is that specific purpose? Mr. Lloyd George said it was oil and the cotton of Mesopotamia and the undeveloped resources of Palestine, which are to be reserved for the breeding of the Jewish race. M. Millerand says it is the cotton and mineral wealth of Cilicia and Syria. Coal and iron is mentioned in the case of Adalia and Heraklia. The honesty and sincerity of the plea, that "the immediate application to these areas of the principle of nationality would spell chaos and anarchy," can be judged from the fact that while incessant reports of chaos and anarchy are coming from Mesopotamia and part of Syria and Palestine occupied by the Allies, perfect peace and security regin in the parts of Syria and Palestine not occupied by the Allies. The same holds good in the case of Anatolia, with which we propose to deal later. The fact of the matter is that the Allies propose to annex territories of Muslim Turkey and all this talk of "chaos and anarchy," "specific purpose," "Arab Independence," and "mandates," is mere clap trap and camouflage. The Peace Conference has not applied the same principles to Muslim Turkey as to Christian Austria and Christian Germany.

STRANGE FULFILMENT OF PROMISE.

This brings us to the claim of the Indian Government that "the Peace Terms fulfil" the promise made by Mr. Lloyd George in January, 1918. That promise was, "Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominently Turkish in race." The Government of India still refer to it as "offer or promise" even though the person who gave it declares officially that it was an offer, but was a deliberate and specific declaration made with the consent of all parties and meant as an assurance for the Mussulmans of India. How has that promise been fulfilled? Turkey has been deprived of her Capital. For although the Sultan is permitted to use Constantinople as his residence, its administration, under the provisions for the inter-nationalisation of the Straits and the military clauses of the Treaty, has been placed under a Commission composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy, even of distant Japan and America, of insignificant and hostile Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania and of non-existant Russia. Turkey is not even represented on that Commission, which shall have its own flag budget and separate organisation and it will "raise its own special police." Even the Turkish Police in Constantinople and the Straits "will be under Allied command."

As to the Indian Government's reference to the Straits, either Mr. Lloyd George means to give it, as he maintains that he did. If he meant to give it as he maintains that he did he gives with the other. Internationarisation of the Straits, therefore, should not in the least diminish Turkish sovereignty over Constantinople or its concomitants. But if the principle of internationalisation is to be accepted it must be of general application. You cannot apply it to the disadvantage of Mussulmans and abrogate it in favour of Christians. Nor should it be forgotten that it is wrong to say that the Straits are internationalised. Under the provisions of the Treaty in case of threats to the freedom of the Straits appeal can be made only to the representatives at Constantinople of Great Britain, France and Italy, which Powers provide forces for the occupation of the zone of the Straits. It is clear, therefore, that under these arrangements the Straits will pass under the Allies and not the League of Nations.

And what about Thrace, which was by name mentioned in the pledge? "The Government of India, while maintaining that "the peace terms fulfil this" pledge, quietly inform us that leaving the sector of Constantinople "the rest of Thrace was predominantly Greek in 1912 and has therefore been united with Greece." We should like to have before us the figures which place the Greek in a majority in Thrace in 1912. For no available statistics show Greek majority in Thrace at any time unless it be that the Government of India are relying on the statistics discovered by the British Foreign Office when Mr. Lloyd George decided to go back on his promise regarding Thrace. But those statistics cannot be admissible for even Mr. Lloyd George was not prepared to disclose their source or vouch for their accuracy. Therefore even if a solemn pledge can be broken it cannot be done on the slender foundations of manifestly inaccurate figures of unascertainable parentage. While it is a fact that the population of Thrace even before the war was predominantly Turkish in race. According to the Turkish official figures, whose complete reliability is established by the figures collected by Christian foreigners, the population of Thrace in 1914, was as follows:—

Actual vilayet of Adrianople, 360,417 Muslims; 224,680 Greeks; 19,888 Armenians, 26,109 others.

Western Thrace, 362,445, Muslims; 86,252 Greeks; 1,269 Armenians; 72,608 others.

Not only that. That figures collected by the French during the occupation of Eastern Thrace since the Armistice, establish, according to Mr. Percival London, correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," a Muslim majority even in the Eastern Thrace. Therefore if the principle of nationality is to be applied even Eastern Thrace should revert to Turkey.

The same applies to Smyrna, an integral part of "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor." The Government of India do not quote any figures, but with characteristic dogmatism declare that "the Moslem population (in Smyrna) before the War was in a minority." The figures both from the Turkish source, and, in case the Indian Government has any particular aversion to that source, from foreign Christian source say otherwise. According to Turkish official figures of 1914, the Greek and Muslim population of the vilayets of Aidin, of which Smyrna is a part, is: Greeks, 299,097, 18.5 per cent.; Muslims, 1,249,067, 77.6 per cent.

UNTRUE.

As to the allegation of "a systematic exportation of the non-Muslim population" from Thrace and Smyrna, in the first place it is positively untrue and without foundation. There was some voluntary migration of Christians—Greeks and Bulgars—from Western Thrace after the Balkan War, to Eastern Thrace and Macedonia, when those provinces were wrested from Turkey by the Treaty of Neuilly, just as there was a migration of Mussulmans from Eastern Thrace and Macedonia to Western Thrace at the same time. From Smyrna there has been no migration either. In the second place, if the the Government of India do not consider the year 1914, as a satisfactory date and the Turkish source as reliable, let them fix any other date and choose any other accepted and authoritative source and it will be found that these areas have always been predominantly Muslim.

The figures collected by M. Vital Cuinet and published in "La Turquie d'Asie" (Paris) ished by the French Government in the Livre Jaune (Yellow Book) 1897, give Muslim and Greek populations of the vilayet of Aidin as: Greeks, 208,283, 14.9 per cent.; Turks, 1,093,334, 78.5 per cent. Even in the city of Smyrna the population of the Greeks and the Muslims, according to M. Cuinet, was: Greeks, 57,000 24 per cent.; Turks, 96,280, 42 per cent. Under what principle, therefore, can Smyrna and Thrace be wrested from Turkey?

HEAL THYSELF!

Equally unjustifiable is the "incorporation in the adjoining Armenian republic" of "certain Armenian districts." The Government of India solemnly declare that it "is a direct consequence of Turkish misrule and of the application to this area of the principle of nationality." As to the allegation of misrule, those responsible for the massacre at Amritsar and the bombing of Gujranwalla by aeroplanes have no rigt to talk of Turkish misrule. There is nothing so outrageous as Amritsar and Gujranwalla even in the unproved allegations against the Turks. No can those who, after 150, years' rule of India have killed all Indian industries and brought the unfortunate population of that once prosperous and happy land to a condition that millions die of starvation and disease every year, speak of Turkish misrule. Even if the allegation of misrule has any foundation, and if the Turks are to be deprived of "certain Armenian districts" on the basis of that allegation, why are the Allies opposed to the request of the Turks and of Indian Muslims for the appointment of an impartial international Commission to enquire into all the allegations of "Turkish misrule"? You cannot punish a person without proving his guilt.

FACTS.

As to the allegationt that the decision of the Peace Conference regarding Armenia is the "direct consequence of the application to this area of the principle of nationality," here are the facts. There is not one single city in the whole of Armenia where the Armenians are, or have ever been, in a majority. Turkish official figures of 1914, give the population of Armenia as: Armenians, 700,976; other Christians, 253,663; Muslims, 3,476,922. If these figures and the year 1914, do not satisfy the Government of India, let us refer them to Encyclopaedia Britanica (Vol, II, 1910), which puts the population of Armenia as: Armenians, 925,000; other Christians, 645,000; Muslims, 4,460,000. If these figures and the year 1910, too, do not satisfy Lord Chelmsford and his Government, we refer them to the French Yellow Book of 1897, which is based on figures supplied by Christian patriarchs. These figures give the population of Armenia as: Armenians, 443,713; other Christians, 912,458; Muslims, 7,204,824. If these figures and the year 1897, too, is unacceptable, we refer the Government of India to the figures collected by General Zelenyi in 1895 and published in Zapiski, vol. 18, Tiflis, 1896. These give the population of Armenia as: Armenians, 913,875; other Christians, 632,875; Muslims, 4,453,250. If the Government of India object to the statistics of General Zelenyi and the year 1895, we quote the figures collected by M. Vital Cuinet in 1892 ("La Turquie d' Asie," Paris, 1892-94.) These figures give the population of Armenia as: Armenians, 712,835; other Christians, 283,063; Muslims, 3,412,443.

ARMENIA PREDOMINANTLY MUSLIM.

According to all these figures, the whole of Armenia is predominantly Muslim. Unfortunately, the Government of India have not specified "certain Armenian districts" or we would have by figures proved that they, too, are predominantly Muslim, for, as we have said, there is not one city in the whole of Armenia where Christians, leave aside the Armenians, predominate. The statement of the Government of India that the giving away of Armenia to the Republic of Erivan is the "direct consequence of the application to this area of the principle of nationality" is therefore utterly unfounded.

ANATOLIA.

Let us now come to Anatolia, which, together with Smyrna and what is called Armenia, forms "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor" of Mr. Lloyd George's promise of January, 1918. Are the Turks left free and independent there? No. The Treaty proposes to put them in a position worse than that in which they were before the War or in which any subject nation is to-day. Their railway and telegraph systems have been completely crippled. They will have no army or navy, while their hostile neighbours will possess both. Their gendarmerie will be under Allied officers, their budgets and general finance under an Allied Commission on which the Turks will not have even representative with powers to vote. Their legislation, too, would be under Allied control. Old capitulations have been revived and extended in favour of Powers that did not enjoy them before the War. In fact, nothing has been overlooked to crush the proposed "Turkish State." In view of this, it is rank hypocrisy to say that "the peace terms now published fulfil" the promise of January, 1918.

A DEBRIS OF BROKEN PLEDGES.

But more hypocritical than this is the statement of the Government of India that the pledge of November, 1914, "that the Holy Places of Arabia, including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and Jeddah, will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military force," "has been observed in the spirit and in the letter." Dare the Government of India deny that Jeddah was bombarded by the British Naval forces? Dare they deny that Major Ross flew over Medina and that Fakhri Pasha, the leader of Medina, surrendered under threats from the British? Dare they deny the occupation of Jerusalem by the British forces? There was a time when the Government of India hesitated to admit that Jerusalem was included in the promise regarding the "Holy Places of Arabia." The statement of Lord Chelmsford and his Government at least settles that point finally. It also admits the entry of British military forces into Jerusalem. How was that entry in conformity with the pledge regarding the Holy Places? The ingenuous explanation that it was unopposed cannot satisfy anyone outside Bedlam. Nor can we submit to the restriction of that promise to a four-walled building, which alone may appear holy in the eyes of the Government of India. How do Lord Chelmsford and his Government reconcile the occupation of Bhagdad, Nedjef, Kerbela and Kazimain, with the statement that the promise of 1914 "has been observed in the spirit and in the letter."? Is it not a fact that a cordon of soldiers was drawn round Kerbela or Nedjef and the population was forced to submit to the British? Who is occupying Mesopotamia to-day—Mesopotamia, where the Holy Places of the Pledge are situated and which is an integral part of the holy land of Jazirat-ul-Arab? It is positively untrue in the face of all this to say that the promise about the Holy Places "has been observed in the spirit and in the letter." As we observed on a previous occasion the Turkish Treaty represents a debris of broken pledges and principles. It is unworkable. And if the Allies do not radically alter it, it must lead to misery and bloodshed throughout the world.

OUTRAGES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

It may be remembered that a Punjabi named Mukhia was shot in a taxicab in Mechubazar Street some time ago, and the police arrested a taxi-driver and another Peshawari named Bilatu. The latter was, at a preliminary enquiry held by the Second Presidency Magistrate committed to the sessions. Bilatu was on bail pending his trial but was again arrested with several others in connection with the shooting of two police constables in Sham Charan Dey Street. He was bailed out by the High Court judges last night.

Another outrage was alleged to have been committed in Mechaubazar Street, the victim being the father of the deceased Mukhia. It appears that the man was seated in his house at night when some persons came and stabbed him on his back with a knife, inflicting serious wounds. He was removed to the Medical College Hospital, where he is said to be lying in a precarious condition. The police were immediately apprised of the outrage, and in the course of enquiry arrested Bilatu, late at night.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In connection with the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Competition only two matches were played to-day and both of them fell much below tournament form. On their own ground Calcutta beat 7th Machine Gunners by five goals to one and the Dalhousie ground B. E. College Shibpore beat Warwicks by one goal to nil.

It is understood that the Viceroy accompanied by a few members of the leave Simla on the 30th July for Nainital on a private visit to the Lt.-Governor of U. P. and will return on the 7th August.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Irrawali from Bombay with passengers and cargo.

S. S. Canara from Calcutta with coal.

Departure:—

S. S. Chakla to Busra with Government stores.

BATUM!

HANDED OVER TO GEORGIANS.

EVACUATION BY BRITISH.

Constantinople.—Batum has been handed over to Georgians and the British will evacuate the town on July 10th with British and Foreign traders.

REPATRIATION FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The Government of India have now received further information regarding the scheme of voluntary repatriation of Indians from South Africa recommended in the interim report of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission which was published on the 1st July last. The repatriation will be carried out under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indians Relief Act 1914. This section is reproduced below:—(6) The Minister may, in his discretion, cause to be provided out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose a free passage from any port in the Union to any port in India (with or without free conveyance by rail to such first mentioned port) for an Indian other than an Indian who is or may become entitled under law No. 25 of 1891, Natal, or any amendment thereof, to such free passage who makes a written request for such free passage and (a) signs as a condition of the grant of such request a statement that he abandons on behalf of himself and his wife and all minor children (if any) all rights possessed by him or them to enter or reside in any part of the Union together with all rights incidental to his or their domicile therein and (b) furnishes to an officer designated by the Minister such means of identification of such Indian and his wife and minor children (if any) as the Minister may prescribe. A condition so signed shall be conclusive evidence that such Indian and his wife and minor children (if any) have abandoned his or their rights to enter and reside in the Union and any rights incidental to him or their domicile therein. It will be seen that the Union Government can provide free passages only to Indians who ask for them in writing and who sign as a condition of the grant of the passage a statement that they abandon on behalf of themselves, their wives and their minor children (if any) all their rights to enter and reside in the Union together with all rights incidental to their domicile therein. It is understood that the Government of the Union of South Africa have placed Mr. Wynne Cole, Licensing officer for Natal, on special duty to carry out the scheme and that Indians leaving South Africa will be allowed to take legitimate savings in gold subject to a maximum of £25 per head or £50 per family. The Government of India are assured that repatriation under this scheme will be purely voluntary and that it will be left to the Indians in South Africa alone to decide whether they desire to take advantage of the Union Government's offer.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER APPOINTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 10.

Pending orders of the Secretary of State on the constitution of the Industrial Service, Director of Industries proposes that in addition to Mr. L. B. Green, who has already been appointed Assistant Director, temporarily for a period of two years, Government should appoint temporarily for a similar period an industrial engineer and five more Assistant Directors to carry on work connected with industrial development. For the purpose of efficient administration it is suggested that the presidency should be divided into five circles and that five Assistant Directors proposed above should be placed in charge of each of these circles. Director also proposes that Mr. Green, assistant Director at the headquarters, should be his Personal Assistant and Commercial Intelligence Officer and should have charge of Commercial and Industrial Museum and Library, and Bureau of information. Government generally approve of these proposals. Orders have already been issued appointing an Industrial Engineer and Assistant Director for fifth circle. They have now appointed three more Assistant Directors temporarily for two years and the question of appointing another Assistant Director is under consideration.

LICENSE FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

It is notified under the Arms Act Rules that no fees shall be payable by any person, British or Indian, below the rank of commissioned officer who has been discharged from His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces, and who is in receipt as such of pension or who has been transferred to the Army Reserve or the Indian Army Reserve and who is designated in this behalf by the Officer Commanding his unit or department, in respect of the grant of any license in form XIII under Rule 29 of said Rules, or of renewal of any such license for possession and carrying of arms which were actually in his possession at time of his discharge.

SPA "CONVERSATIONS"

COAL DELIVERIES.

GERMANS DISPUTE ALLIES' DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 6-45 p.m. July 11.

A communique giving details of this morning's proceedings at Spa states that Herr Simons communicated to the Conference Germany's reply to the Allies' notification regarding coal. He disputed the legal right of the Allies to impose the decision. He admitted that coal deliveries should not have been diminished nor contracts with other states concluded in the absence of an agreement with the Reparations Commission, but the failure of Germany to carry out her engagements was solely due to reasons of *force majeure*. He said that the question of production and distribution of coal could only be settled by common investigation. He said that Hugo-Stinnes and Hue should be examined because they could prove the impossibility of granting an absolute priority in deliveries of coal to the Allies.

Stinnes and Hue, examined, said it was impossible to accept the Allies' pronouncement because the coal problem was international, soluble not by the will of the Allies, but only by an understanding on a footing of perfect equality and agreement with the workers.

The President had to call Stinnes to order on account of his provocative tone.

The meeting then adjourned.

COAL DELIVERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 12.

A Spa communique states that the afternoon meeting of the Conference was almost entirely devoted to coal. Hen Bergmann explained that the shortage of deliveries was due to the Rhine floods, Germany internal troubles and strikes.

Mr. Millerand replying pointed out that notwithstanding fact that the Reparations Commission had reduced the coal demanded from Germany from 39 to 21 million tons annually, Germany delivered roughly at the rate of only half the later amount. Moreover, Germany, on her own authority, had reduced her deliveries by ten thousand tons daily under the greatest that increased supply had been given to Poland. Germany was actually in a more favourable situation than France, being able to fulfil 79 per cent. of her needs against 59 per cent. in France. Mr. Millerand also pointed out that the very moment when Germany was failing to fulfil her obligations she was making coal contracts with Switzerland and Holland against the protests of the Reparations Commission.

Mr. Millerand read a note giving details of the proposed Allied measures and the Germans were given until this morning to reply.

PENALTIES.

The Conference then turned to the question of penalties. A protocol was signed laying down that with a view to hastening investigation in connection with the war criminals, the Public Prosecutor at the Leipsic Court should send direct to the British Attorney-General and Allied Minister of Justice any demand for information or judicial enquiries the latter carrying out instructions without delay.

The delegates concerned in the subject met under the presidency of Jules Cambon, Lord Berkenhead and Hewart were present. Speeches by the Allied delegates dealt with the methods of procedure. The German Minister of Justice agreeing that communications regarding evidence should be carried on between law officers and not diplomatically this section of the Conference concluded with unanimity.

INDIAN MEDICAL WOMEN.

HOSTEL IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 6-45 p.m. July 11.

The India Office in cooperation with the London School of Medicine, is shortly opening a hostel specially catering for Indian women studying medicine here. There are, at present, seven students in the London School. An attempt is being made to raise the status of the Indian medical women, some of whom are very able and keen on taking advantage of all the teaching available.

FOREST LAND IN INDIA.

MR. GIBSON'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 6-45 p.m. July 11.

At the Imperial Forestry Conference in Guildhall on July 7th, Mr. Gibson on behalf of the Government of India submitted a report. There were, he said, 251,468 square miles of forest land in India, 126,000 of which were merchantable and 125,000 unprofitable or inaccessible.

CABLE ITEMS.

Quebec.—The Premier, the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin has resigned. He will be succeeded by the Hon. Louis Alexandre Taschereau, Minister of the Public Works.

TURKISH SITUATION.

KEMAL PASHA ORDERS MOBILISATION IN ANATOLIA.

FRENCH LAND 12000 TROOPS AT ALEXANDRETTA.

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 10.

Constantinople.—It is reported that K Pasha has ordered general mobilisation in Anatolia and forcible recruiting of all fit men without distinction of religion.

A Constantinople message to "The Daily Mail" says that the French have landed twelve thousand troops at Alexandretta preparatory to the occupation of the Arab zone including Aleppo and Homs.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE OCCUPIES MODANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 0.45 a.m. July 11.

Constantinople.—A British naval force occupied Modenia and Chemlek on July 6th, meeting with only slight and ineffective opposition. The small force on the 6th made reconnaissance eastward of Ismidt and cleared the region of snipers. Bandits on the heights of Beicos opened machinegun fire on the battleship Iron Duke which replied by shelling their position. The process of clearing up the haunts of brigands in the vicinity of Constantinople is commencing.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA

ATTACK ON GOVT. BUILDINGS AT RUMEARTHA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 10.

The Pioneer's Baghdad correspondent wires.—

Baghdad 8th July:

"On the 2nd July the tribes near Rumeartha who have for some time past been incited by agitators from Najaf to rebel, attacked Government buildings at Rumeartha, killed the Arab guards and forcibly released the Sheikh who had been imprisoned on the previous day for inciting his people to rebellion. The railway line has been cut in several places and considerable damage done. The military authorities have despatched reinforcements. Operations having for their object the punishment of the tribes directly responsible are in progress. The 45th Sikhs, 86th Carnatics, 99th Infantry and 114th Maharattas are amongst the regiments that have been engaged. The situation elsewhere in Mesopotamia is satisfactory.

The session Judge of Agra has sentenced to death the police constable who stood charged with the murder of a woman and a police constable recently. (A.P.)

SIR PERCY COX.

WHEN WILL HE RETURN FROM PERSIA?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7.

Replying to Mr. Glyn Mr. Montagu said he hoped that Sir Percy Cox would arrive in England in a week or two. The length of his stay would depend on the circumstances.

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

A MANCHESTER DISCOVERY.

What seems to be a very important discovery of a new process of vulcanizing rubber has been made by Mr. S. J. Peachey, M. Sc. Tech., Lecturer in chemistry at the Manchester College of Technology. The new process is expeditious and economical, and it is claimed that the laboratory experiments have been carried far enough to prove that it will have far-reaching effects on the rubber manufacturing industry.

The immediate uses to which the discovery is likely to be put are the manufacture of linoleum floorcoverings, the heavier kinds of wallpapers, and artificial leather upholstery. It will make possible the manufacture of one-piece boots without stitching, and a combination of rubber and shoddy will make felt. There will probably be future developments in the manufacture of motor tires.

The present method of vulcanizing is to heat together rubber and sulphur to a temperature of about 138deg. centigrade (280deg. F.). It has therefore not been easy to get combinations of rubber with raw materials that will not stand so high a temperature. The importance of Mr. Peachey's discovery is in the fact that it is a method of cold vulcanizing. It makes use of the two gases, sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphur dioxide, which react on each other to produce water and free sulphur. Mr. Peachey has found that when crude rubber, either in a solid form or in solution, is treated with these two gases the sulphur produced by their interaction vulcanizes the rubber. If the rubber be mixed with a waste material such as sawdust or leather scraps or paper, and the mixture is vulcanized, the resultant materials will serve a variety of useful purposes.

Mr. Peachey's discovery makes this method of manufacture practicable. Under the old process the heat would have destroyed the properties of the leather, the sawdust, or the paper. It is also a important consideration that whereas the old process of hot vulcanizing does not permit of the use of a number of the more delicate colours, the new process will.—"The Times."

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 10.

Replying to Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Montag states that France, Italy and the United States had protested against differential export duties on hides and skins from India.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.

The Board of Trade returns for June show that the imports amounted to 170½ millions as compared with 123 millions in June of last year. Among raw materials the largest rise was in raw cotton and cotton wasted in which there was an advance of nearly 4½ millions. The exports amounted to 116 millions against 64½ millions in June last year. The main rises included cotton yarns 17 millions.

The imports for the first six months of 1920 amounted to 1033 millions against 717 millions during the corresponding six months of 1919 and against 654½ millions in 1913. The exports for the same period amounted to 637 millions as against 335 millions in 1919 and 257 millions in 1913.

INTERNATIONAL AERO EXHIBITION,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2 a.m. July 11.

Opening the International Aero Exhibition to-day Lord Londonderry referred to the recent alarmist and exaggerated statements with regard to air developments of other nations especially Germany. He added that Germany had at present forty-nine undertakings licensed to participate in air traffic which were represented by nineteen transport companies, of which only two were actually working and thirty factories of which four were engaged in research work and two in engine designing. The Control Commission had sanctioned a few commercial machines not of military value for the purpose of resumption of air traffic in Germany on a small scale.

General Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation alluded to the presence of so many Dominions' representatives as proving universal interest aroused in aviation. General Sykes expressed satisfaction that the exhibits included the most modern seaplanes, flying boats and machines for use on water and land. He said it was most essential that we in a sea-girt Empire should develop these types of aircraft. Since August 26th 1919, when international flying was first permitted air services had been established between Paris and London and London and Amsterdam, while one between London and Brussels was being shortly inaugurated. He mentioned the remarkable fact that throughout winter months there were only ten days when the London-Paris service was interrupted.

General Sykes gave the following striking figures:—

The number of flights carried out in the first year of civil aviation 38953; approximate mileage flown 734200 the number of passengers carried 70,000 with only one fatality; weight of goods transported 116,498 pounds. One hundred and fourteen aerodromes were licensed and 519 machines registered to the end of March. The value of imports and exports transported by air was two hundred thousand sterling.

DHANDHUKA NOTES

(From our Correspondent.)
DHANDHUKA, July 5.

Public meetings were held here in the evening on the 1st instant, when Mr. I. K. Yajnik lectured on the Punjab and the Khilafat questions. Mr. Gandhi's programme of non-cooperation and Mr. Lajpatrai's plea for the boycott of the reformed councils were explained to the audiences.

Dr. Popatlal Annanjiwala the secretary and members of the non-official Bhadar River Committee are about to submit a petition to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay requesting him to pull down the pucca bridge near Dhandhuka for two reasons:—Firstly because the bridge obstructs the course of the Bhadar river and forces it into irregular channels at several points and secondly because a bridge is to be built nearly by Dholka-Dhandhuka Railway Company. The needs of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, it is suggested in the petition should be met either by making necessary accommodation on the railway bridge or by building a causeway similar to the one obtaining at Rampur.

CALL TO YOUNG INDIA

"ACCEPT CHALLENGE OF MIND AND SOUL."

PROF. GEDDES' BIOGRAPHY OF SIR JAGDISH BOSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 11.

Professor Patrick Geddes' biography of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose is published to-day by Messrs. Longman It is entitled "An Indian Pioneer of Science." The popular exposition of his successive discoveries brings down the story of his admission to the Royal Society and a great tribute paid by individual leaders in science in the controversion of Prof. Waller's opposition. The biographer emphasises the fact that in discussions over nature and final value of extraordinary results of Sir J. Bose's researches there has never been any kind of misunderstandings or collision between the East and the West. The biography is remarkable as a record of success of persistent industry and idealism in overcoming severest obstacles from youth up.

Prof. Geddes says that young Indians in looking on triumph of the end must bear in mind the long uphill road. Countless obstacles Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose had to surmount, called forth all endurance and effort latent in manly natures welding them to the fullest strength of character and intensity of thought whereby alone a great life task can be accomplished. Young Indians should be inspired by the contemplation of this great career not only to recover noble intellectual traditions of the Indian past but to restate them in modern terms and find the greatest challenge for mind and soul in achieving their vital relation with the coming age.

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose is leaving for Paris to-day to address the Physiological Congress.

POLISH-RUSSIAN OPERATIONS

POLES RETIRE SOUTH-EAST OF BORYSOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., July 11.

Warsaw.—A communique issued here admits that Budienny's cavalry attacking from the west occupied Rovno and compelled the Poles to retreat. There has been heavy fighting in all sectors.

A later communique says that between the Dvina and the Upper Beresina the Poles retired in face of superior numbers of the enemy who also crossed the Beresina in force south-east of Borysoff. The Polish counteraction is developing favourably. In view of the military position offers to serve with colours are pouring in from all classes from University professors to boy-scouts.

The executive of the Socialist Party has issued a proclamation calling on troops to do their duty in defence of the Fatherland and urging the Government on the other hand to declare its desire for peace. The Bishops have addressed an Apostolic letter to the nation exhorting men to enlist en masse. Premier Grabski has departed for Spa.

JAPANESE TROOPS OCCUPY POSSIET BAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 11.

Washington.—It is officially reported that Japanese troops have occupied the Possiet Bay stated to be the last first rate harbour north of Port Arthur remaining in possession of Russia.

RESIGNATION OF BORDEN GOVERNMENT.

MR. ARTHUR MEIGHEN TO FORM CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., July 11.

Ottawa.—The resignation of the Borden Government will be effective from the 10th instant. It is officially announced that Mr. Arthur Meighen, Minister of Interior will be entrusted with the formation of new administration which he has accepted. Mr. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council and Mr. Burrell, Minister of Mines are retiring from the Cabinet.

OPEN RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

KROPTOKIN'S MESSAGE TO BRITISH WORKERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 11.

In a message to British workers Prince M. Kropotkin who is living near Moscow urges reopening of relations by Western nations with Russia. He warns the workers of the West that the present regime is an example showing how Communism cannot be introduced. The attempt to build up a Communist Republic on the lines of a strongly centralised state under iron dictatorship of a single party is already ending in failure, although new conceptions about rights and position of Labour introduced by the Revolution have come to stay. Prince Kropotkin emphasises that this is the way, not to accomplish revolution but to render its realisation impossible and he warns the British workers against taking such line of action.

GERMANS SIGN PROTOCOL.

ALLIES' DETERMINATION.

GERMANY MUST DISARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 11.

A communique issued by the Spa Conference says:—

The Germans have signed the protocol after Mr. Lloyd George refuting the German delegation's contentions had said that he saw no necessity for bringing in the Reichstag with respect to matters which it rested with the Allies eventually to put into execution and which moreover were expressly provided for by the protocol of January 10th.

With regard to war criminals it was agreed that expert German and Allies' ministers should meet in the afternoon as a preliminary to discussing the position regarding the proceedings in the Leipzig High Court. The German delegation admitted that it was to Germany's interest equally with the Allies that crimes against laws of war should be punished.

CONDITIONS FOR FRESH POSTPONEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 9.30 a.m. July 10.

Opening the proceedings at the Spa Conference to-day, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the Allies' determination to secure the execution of the Treaty which had hitherto been most inadequate as regards surrender or destruction of material and reduction of effectives. He indicated the extent to which the Allies had taken into account the observations of the difficulties of the new German Government, on sincerity of whose intentions he did not wish to cast any doubt. He also pointed out that fresh postponement was only granted on certain definite conditions. The following Allied reply to the German proposals was then read:—

Conditionally that Germany:—

(A). Proceeds immediately to disarm the Einwohnerwehren and the Sicherheitspolizei:

(B). Publishes a proclamation demanding immediate delivery of all the arms held by the civil population and decreeing effective penalties in case of contravention. (If the Government's legal powers are insufficient for this purpose it shall immediately obtain the same legislatively);

(C). Immediately execute the whole series of measures necessary for the abolition of compulsory military service and the organisation of the army on the basis of flag-term military service as provided by the Treaty;

(D). Delivers to the Allies for destruction and helps the Allies to destroy all arms and military material beyond the quantities authorised by the Treaty;

(E). Assures the application of unexecuted aircraft and naval clauses of the Treaty.

Then the Allies agree firstly to extend to October 1st the period provided for the reduction of the Reichswehr effectives at which date it shall be reduced to 150,000 men including the maximum ten brigades of Reichswehr.

The Allies also agree to a further postponement expiring on January 1st next for the reduction of the effectives to a hundred thousand when an exact composition and organisation must be completed according to the Treaty.

The Allies agree in the second place to authorise the German Government to keep in a neutral zone until October 1st for assisting in the collection of arms.

Thirdly, the Allies authorise the German Government to take all necessary measures to prevent contraband traffic in arms from the occupied territories intended for the other parts of Germany.

If before January 1st next the Allied Control Commissions in Germany find that the present arrangements are not being loyally carried out, for example, if by September 1st the legislative measures, hereinbefore provided for, have not been taken and have not received widest publicity and if the destruction and delivery of material is not proceeding normally; if on October 1st the Army is not reduced to a hundred and fifty thousand men including the maximum of ten brigades of the Reichswehr—the Allies will proceed to occupy more German territory either Ruhr or some other region and will only evacuate it when the present conditions are wholly fulfilled.

VON SIMONS' COMPLAINT.

Von Simons remarked that the solutions and conditions enumerated in the foregoing note were being imposed without the German delegation having been called on to discuss them. He commented on the Allies' reply in detail and finally declared that the German Government would do their utmost to carry out the conditions and would have to submit to the consequences if they did not succeed.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if the Conference was to continue its labours the German Government's formal acceptance must officially confirm.

Von Simons announced that he would communicate the Government's reply next day.

MILITARY EXPERTS' CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 10.

Spa.—At the conference of military, naval and air experts the Germans admitted that there were still three Dreadnoughts, three cruisers, sixteen destroyers and fifty torpedo boats which should be delivered and likewise large number of aircraft with engines. The meeting of Allied General Staffs considered the method of handing over material and reducing the German Army.

WAR MATERIALS WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 11.

Spa.—At last night's Conference of experts the Germans admitted that besides ships, out of twelve thousand aeroplanes hundred and fifty had been handed over and four thousand destroyed, whilst out of 24,000 engines, 1,500 had been handed over and 10,000 destroyed.

Von Seeckt at the Conference said that Germany had six million rifles when the war ended. She lost a million and a half in 1918, retreat. She had handed over to the Allies 1,000,000 and the police and other forces held nearly a million. He emphasised the difficulty in gathering others and said that force would be tried since persuasion and offers to purchase had failed. He promised delivery in full within a year. Seventy-three thousand machine-guns had been handed over to Allies and various German forces held sixteen thousand which could not be delivered within a year.

Asked what had become of captured Allied weapons he said they had been utilised for Bulgarian and Turkish armies.

Von Seeckt declared that Mr. Lloyd George's figures with regard to artillery were inaccurate. He maintained that Germany had practically fulfilled her obligations on this head. Germany had twenty thousand big guns at the end of the war. A thousand had been lost in retreat, 5800 were delivered at the armistice and 11,000 had been subsequently handed over to the Allies. Von Seeckt maintained that after the guns in possession of Reichswehr and such troops there remained only 346 to be handed over.

He also argued in favour of prolongation of time of evacuation of the neutral zone on the plea that most of the arms to be surrendered were there.

Mr. Lloyd George disputed the accuracy of German figures and emphasised the fact that many men under arms in Germany were revolutionaries which did not make the matter less serious. He considered that Von Seeckt's figures established a solid ground for suspicion and anxiety. The Allies did not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Germany but they could not tolerate possession of arms by individuals for anarchist purposes.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the number of war criminals demanded from Germany was 892. He had no information as to how many of the accused were residing in neutral countries and the Government had not communicated with neutrals on the subject.

SPA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. July 11.

According to newspapers the Spa Conference will probably finish on the 10th inst., when is possible that the examination of subsidiary questions will be continued in either London or Ostend.

COAL POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-0 a.m. July 11.

Paris.—"The Matins" Spa Correspondent referring to the coal position says that with a view to obtaining priority for the Entente it is proposed to establish a permanent delegation of the Reparations Commission in Berlin to deal especially with coal.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 11.

Berlin.—The Press notes with regret the bad impression which the Germans have made at Spa.

The Government organ "The Lokalanzeiger" complains of the atmosphere of distrust surrounding the Germans but the independent "Freiheit" roundly accuses the authorities of ambicoity in trying to deceive the Entente regarding war material. It says that Fehrenbach and Geissler's unsupported assertions have produced a laughable effect.

INDIANS' RIGHT UPHELD

TO HOLD FIXED PROPERTY IN S. AFRICA.

APPELLATE COURT'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. M. K Gandhi writes to the press: I have received the following cablegram from Johannesburgh.

"In Deudoo versus Krugersdorp Municipality the legality of Asiatic companies owning fixed property appellate court upheld appeal. Justices Rosinnes, Solomon, Maasdorp, Juta and De Villiers composed the bench. Justice De Villiers only dissented."

This cablegram means much relief for our harassed countrymen in South Africa. It would be remembered that the High Court of the Transvaal had decided against Indian companies holding fixed properties as being fraudelent of law. The appellate court has evidently taken a different view and sustained the Indian contention that the transactions of the Asiatic companies were perfectly legal.

FRENCH PRESS JUBILANT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 11.

Paris.—The French press continues to applaud Mr. Lloyd George's firmness and "The Temps" hopes that the Allies' tenacity will be equal to their vigour in demanding the disarmament of Germany.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALLIES.

A LIST BEING PREPARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.

Replying to Sir Archibald Ch. Amery stated that a complete list of contributions by the Dominions, the colonies and the dependencies in men, money and kind in aid of the Allies during the war is now being prepared for publication.

GOVT'S. MINING BILL.

MINERS' FEDERATION'S OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 11.

The Miners' Federation at Leamington has passed a resolution opposing the Government's Mines Bill and urging labour members to use every means to prevent its passage through Parliament and also declining to abide by it if it becomes law. Mr. Hartshorn declared that if the Bill was passed the miners' national movement would be a thing of the past. Instead of general assistance in lifting the general standard the miners under one coalfield would be able to get a substantial advance while those under another would be left to fight alone.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, July 8.—In compliance with the order issued by the Cork Harbour Commissioners the Sinn Fein tricolour is being flown from the masthead of the Commissioners' vessel and on the flagstaffs on the Queenstown's Admiralty pier.

London, July 8., Warsaw.—The Bolshevik offensive on the Middle Dvina has been repulsed with loss and the Poles have made a successful counter-attack south of the Dvina.

London, July 8.—At the Queen's Club today the Princeton University beat Oxford in the athletics' contest by six events to four.

London, July 8—Washington.—The State Department has removed restrictions on trade with Soviet Russia except in connection with the shipment of material suitable for immediate use for war purposes.

New York. De Valera has been appointed to the Chair of Higher Mathematics in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

Questions in the House of Commons, to-day elicited the information from Mr. McCurdy that the retail prices on June 1st were one hundred and fifty per cent. above those of May 1st, 1914.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director of Reuters, was married to-day at Chelsea Old Church to Miss Enid Bagnold. The Archbishop of Cape Town officiated. Mr. Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, Lord and Lady Northcliffe, Lord and Lady Gladstone, Lord and Lady Lytton and Lord Beaverbrook were among the numerous guests.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

In the message giving the French golf championship result issued on the 9th the last sentence should have read:—Franchman La Fitte went round in 154 in replay of thirty-six holes after tying with Hagen with 298 over seventy-two holes.

ALLEGED DISPOSAL OF STOLEN ARTICLES.

GOVT. SERVANT AND HIS SONS ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 10.

Before the District Magistrate of Alipore, yesterday, the Munitions Board Police charged I. N. Ghosh, contractor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, his brother and his father, a senior assistant of the Financial Department of the Government of Bengal, with disposing of stolen articles belonging to the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory. The last accused not being present a warrant of arrest was issued against him and the hearing was adjourned until the 22nd instant. The other two accused were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 3,000 each.

'WICKED & MALIGNANT'

M. P.'S. ATTACK ON MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

HIS REFUTATION AND CHALLENGE

SHIELD OF PARLIAMENTARY "PRIVILEGE."

The following correspondence that passed between Mr. Syud Hossain, late of the "Independent" of Allahabad, and Lt.-Col. James, M.P., regarding the attack by the latter on the former in the House of Commons, as reported in Hansard of April 15 last, is published below for public information together with Mr. Hossain's letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons and his reply thereto, and also the questions that were subsequently asked by Col. Wedgwood in the House of Commons as reported in Hansard of June 21 last.

THE ATTACK, ITS REFUTATION AND CHALLENGE

Indian Khilafat Delegation,
8 Albert Hall Mansions
Kensington Gore, S. W. 7.
28th April, 1920.

Lieut.-Col. James M.P.
House of Commons.

Sir,

Since my return from Paris on the 21st instant, my attention has been drawn to the following question put by you to the Secretary of State for India as reported in Hansard of April 15th:—

"Lieut.-Colonel James asked the Secretary of State for India whether Syed Hassan, or Hussein (sic), a member of the Indian Caliphate delegation recently visiting this country and professing to speak for their co-religionists in India, has recently, at the instance of Pundit Moti dal Mehru (sic), been accused of the abduction and forcible proselytisation of the latter's daughter?

Mr. Montagu: I have no information whatever as to this matter.

I have to inform you that you have been misled into making a gross and unfounded aspersion on my character. The suggestion contained in your question is absolutely false, and I am at a loss to understand on what authority you could have considered yourself entitled to make it. But you have allowed yourself to be made the vehicle of a wicked and malignant libel, on me which I now call upon you to withdraw and apologise for in as public a manner as that in which you have uttered it.

In the alternative I ask you as a man of honour, to repeat your statement outside the privilege of Parliament in order to enable me to deal with it in a suitable manner.

I shall thank you to let me have a reply to this letter within 48 hours of the receipt thereof

Yours etc.,
(Sd.) SYUD HOSSAIN.

LETTER TO THE SPEAKER

Indian Khilafat Delegation,
8, Albert Hall Mansions,
Kensington Gore, S. W. 7.
May 7th, 1920.

The Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, M.P.
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir,

I beg to draw your attention to the following question and answer appearing in Hansard of April 15th last:—

"Lieut.-Colonel James asked the Secretary of State for India whether Syed Hassan, or Hussein (sic), a member of the Indian Caliphate Delegation recently visiting this country and professing to speak for their co-religionists in India, has recently, at the instance of Pundit Moti dal Mehru (sic), been accused of the abduction and forcible proselytisation of the latter's daughter?

Mr. Montagu: I have no information whatever as to this matter."

The suggestion contained in this question is absolutely false and constitutes a gross and unfounded aspersion on my personal character which has been made under the cover of Parliamentary privilege.

I do not know how far the rules and customs of the House of Commons allow personal imputations of so gross a character to be made in the form of questions or otherwise, but I think members of the public are entitled to the protection of the House from gratuitous and unfounded aspersions.

Immediately on my attention being drawn to the report in Hansard, I wrote to the Hon. Member in question on April 28th calling on him to withdraw and apologise for his statement or, alternatively, to repeat it outside the privilege of Parliament to enable me to deal with it. I have not, till now, however, received from him any acknowledgment of, or answer to my letter, of which I enclose a copy.

Before resorting to any other remedies which it may be in my power to take, I think it right to appeal to you, Sir, to afford me such protection as may be in your power, and to inform me whether, under the rules of the House, any means are open to me publicly to refute this wicked slander before the Bar of the House.

In the alternative I request that you will communicate the contents of this letter to the House in such a way as you may think fit.

As I shall be leaving for Paris very shortly, I shall be greatly obliged if you will be so kind as to favour me with a reply at your early convenience.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Sd.) SYUD HOSSAIN.

ITS REPLY.

(In reply to the above the Secretary to the Speaker wrote acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Syud Hossain's letter and informing him that the Speaker had forwarded the letter on to Lieut.-Colonel James.).

A REMINDER

Indian Khilafat Delegation,
8, Albert Hall Mansions,
Kensington Gore, S. W. 7.
June 15th, 1920.

Lieut.-Colonel James, M.P.
House of Commons, S.W.

Sir,

On the 28th April last, I wrote to you under registered cover drawing your attention to the fact that in a question you put in the House of Commons to the Secretary of State for India on April 14th last, you uttered a wicked and malignant libel on my character. I suggested that you should either withdraw and apologise for your statement in as public a manner as that in which you uttered it, or, alternatively, repeat your statement outside the privilege of Parliament to enable me to deal with it suitably.

I asked you also to let me have a reply within two days of the receipt of my letter. Owing to my absence from England, this period—for that reason and no other—has been extended to six weeks, but I am still without any reply from you. It seems further that you have ignored a communication from the Speaker, enclosing a copy of a letter which I had addressed to him on the subject on May 7th last. It is therefore clear that you are seeking to shield yourself behind the privilege of Parliament after first having prostituted your position as a member of it to defame me, by declining to do that which any honourable man would, of course, have been anxious to do.

In the circumstances, it becomes necessary in the public interest to expose you as a cad and a blackguard. I accordingly propose to have copies of this and my previous letter to you, as well as of my correspondence with the Speaker, sent to the Speaker of the House of Commons, Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Secretary of State for India, and to the Press in Great Britain and India as well as to the political organisations in your constituency.

Yours etc.,
(Sd.) SYUD HOSSAIN.

LT.-COL. JAMES REPLY.

COPY

House of Commons,
17th June, 1920.

Colonel Cuthbert James has received the letters addressed to him by Syud Hossain on the 28th April and 15th June, and notes their contents.

He suggests that as Mr. Hossain proposes to publish his correspondence, he should send copies to his late employer, proprietor of the Allahabad "Independent", Pundit Motilal Mehru, with a view to confirmation.

Syud Hossain,
8 Albert Hall Mansions,
Kensington Gore, S. W. 7.

MR HOSSAINS REPLY.

COPY

8 Albert Hall Mansions,
Kensington Gore,
London S. W. 7.
18th June, 1920.

Mr. Syud Hossain has received Lieut.-Colonel James' letter of the 17th June.

Mr. Hossain is unable to give Lieut.-Colonel James the further extension of time for which he appears to be indirectly asking.

Lieut.-Colonel James could have had all the "confirmation" he professes to desire if he had had the courage to repeat his libel outside the privilege of Parliament as was suggested to him six weeks ago. The door is still open to Lieut.-Colonel James, if he finds it difficult to act as gentleman, by withdrawing and apologising for his libel.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Extract from Hansard, June 21, 1920)

Caliphate Delegation (Syud Hossain.)

Colonel Wedgwood: I desire to call attention to a question asked by the hon. and gallant Member for Bromley Division (Lieut.-Colonel James) on 15th April last, and the answer in writing of the Secretary of State for India, and to ask whether you, Mr. Speaker, have received any letter from Mr. Syad Hussein respecting this question, which makes a charge of criminal and dishonourable

* * * *

conduct against an honourable man, and, if so, whether you will communicate the letter to this honourable House?

Mr. Speaker: I have received a letter from Mr. Syad Hussein, and I communicated it to the hon. and gallant Member for Bromley. I know nothing further with regard to it.

Colonel Wedgwood: Do I understand that there is no reply from the hon. and gallant Member for Bromley?

Mr. Speaker: I did not ask him any questions.

Colonel Wedgwood: Are we to understand from that that a charge of a personal nature may be made in this House about British citizens; and that they have no opportunity of testing that charge or bringing it before any sort of Court?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry to say that that is a matter which occurs almost daily. Members make use of their privileges here in order to make all sorts of statements.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is it not the fact that that is generally reprobated from the Chair?

Mr. Speaker: It is a special privilege that hon. members have. I should be reprobated if I attempted to interfere.

Colonel Wedgwood: Do you not usually exercise some sort of censorship over questions, and when they make personal attacks on people, do you not prevent their being put on the Paper? That, at least, is my recollection of your usual procedure. Do I understand that in the case of Indians, this does not hold good?

Mr. Speaker: What I reprobate is personal questions from one Member as to another Member. I do not like these questions with regard to persons outside the House, but I have not the power, even if I had the wish, to stop the putting of them.

AMRITSAR.

"FIX THE FULL RESPONSIBILITY."

"C. J. B" writes in the "Town Crier", in mail week:

The disgrace that falls upon General Dyer with his dismissal from the Indian Army might be adequate to meet some offences; but certainly it is not an adequate answer to the foul and cold blooded crimes of which he and his fellow officers were guilty in the Punjab.

Following his dismissal, General Dyer should be brought to trial, and with him those other officers who, as brutal and as callous, are escaping notice more successfully than he—Col. Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Capt. Doveton, Major Carberry Smith, Lieut. Dodkins, Mr. Bosworth-Smith, to name a few of the representatives of a militarism as arrogant and as savage as has yet been seen in our time.

These men have forever destroyed the myth that barbarous militarists are born of one race only and exist in a land distinguished from all other lands by a taste for the fiendish. Had half-a-dozen officers in the German Army behaved with the ferocity of these men, the whole German race would have been (and indeed was) included in a sweeping condemnation. Germans, without distinction, were a race of savages unredeemed by a single virtue. These men are officers in the British Army; in charge of British honour and British reputation in India. They are, to borrow words from the "Manchester Guardian", military men in positions of command giving them the control of the happiness and even the lives of hundreds and thousands when they have not the judgment or the temper to be trusted with a cat. But it is to be hoped that the Indians will not follow our own attitude to Germany and judge the whole British people by these specimens.

TOO MUCH WHITEWASH.

In Mr. Montagu's dispatch the passages of denunciation and condemnation are too mixed up with passages of whitewash. The dispatch even goes so far as to say "His Majesty's Government think it is possible that the danger to the lives of Europeans and to the safety of British and Indian troops was greater than appears from the committee's report"—yet the Hunter Committee only heard official evidence, it did not hear the outraged persons' own account. An independent committee was appointed by the Indian National Congress and collected a mass of evidence, but it was not heard by the Hunter Committee. And the reader has only to bear in mind that the Hunter Committee was appointed by the Government of India, which itself must bear a heavy share of the responsibility, to realise that the report is far more likely to err in exaggerating the danger than in understanding it.

The reader who wishes to acquaint himself with the full story will be well advised to secure and to read Mr. E. G. Horniman's book "Amritsar, and our duty to India" (T. Fisher Unwin, 6s. net). Mr. Horniman was the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and was deported from India because he published articles on the outrages. We owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Horniman for his courage in presenting us with a clear account of what has been done in our name, and, by doing so, giving our Indian friends some understanding that the people of England are not of the Dyer mould. If they will look upon Mr. Horniman's efforts on their behalf as being more nearly representative of the spirit of Britain then his work will have done some good in helping to wipe out the evil impressions created by these brave slaughterers of the defenceless.

We may also express our appreciation of such publishers as Mr. Fisher Unwin who are ready to play their part by the publication of these very necessary works.

Mr. Horniman shows us the cause of the disturbances in the monstrous acts of oppression known as the Rowlatt Bills which made of justice a farce and of the courts a mockery. All the principles of British justice were laid aside by these measures and no Indian was safe against arrest and imprisonment without trial and against many other harsh provisions. The people were entirely at the mercy of the executive, and the Indian Executive it appears is a particularly nervy one, always seeing "conspiracies" and "plots" in the most innocent meetings and demonstrations, as certain hysterical people here are always seeing Bolshevik agents inspired by Germany at work in British Labour troubles.

These oppressive measures naturally provoked a big agitation against them, but the agitation was of a perfectly peaceful nature, and no trouble occurred until the people were provoked by the arrest of the leaders (Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew and later Mr. Gandhi himself) and the reckless shooting at the Hall Gate Bridge into a not very large crowd of demonstrators who were proceeding to the deputy commissioner of Amritsar to plead for the release of the prisoners.

The movement of protest against the Rowlatt Bills led by Mr. Gandhi was a movement of passive resistance; the whole idea of it was distinctly opposed to the use of force as may be proved by the terms of the vow which the members of the Satyagraha Sabha were asked to take:

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. 1 of 1919 and No. 2, of 1919 are unjust, subversive of the principle of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole and the State itself is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws, and such other laws as a committee, to be hereinafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in the struggle we will faithfully follow truth, and refrain from violence of life, person, or property.

This wanton killing at Hall Gate Bridge naturally aroused feeling among the people so treated, but the city was quite at peace two or three days later when the peasants came flocking to a religious fair at Amritsar, as they do every year.

THE MASSACRE.

In Mr. Horniman's words:

"It was at this juncture that General Dyer proceeded with an armed force to the Jallianwala Bagh and opened fire without warning on a large mass meeting, of a wholly peaceful character, shooting down in cold blood without a word of warning, two thousand of them, and leaving the dead and wounded lying on the ground.

Martial Law had not been declared. But General Dyer held, as he said in his evidence before the Hunter Committee, that it existed "ipso facto." There were times, he said when one had to act without rules and regulations.

Martial Law was declared later in the Punjab and the men already mentioned in this article had the administering of it in the various districts. Their fiendish cruelty could not well be surpassed. Two of them were airmen who bombed and machine-gunned indiscriminately groups of innocent unarmed people who were guilty of no fault of any kind. The one justification all these men put forward was that they wanted to make an example, to create a moral effect.

Take this piece from the examination of General Dyer by the Hunter Committee:

He was asked if his idea was to strike terror in the people. He said if he found they had disobeyed his order (an order that no public meetings were to be held) he meant to punish them and teach them a lesson. His idea was that from a military point of view, it would make a wide impression throughout the Punjab.

"It was a merciful act. It was a horrible act, and it required a lot of doing. It was his opinion it did a lot of good."

After the firing he did not take any steps to attend to the wounded? "Certainly not. It was not his job. Hospitals were open, and they could have gone to them."

Mr. Justice Rankin, a member of the Hunter Committee, said with somewhat uncalled-for politeness: "Excuse me, putting it this way, but was it not a form of frightfulness?' And the General replied:

"No, it was not. It was a horrible duty I had to perform. I think it was a merciful thing. I thought that I should shoot well and shoot strong, so that I, or anybody else, should not have to shot again."

And finally:

"I think it is quite possible I could have dispersed the crowd without firing, but they would have come back again and laughed, and I should have made what I consider to be a fool of myself."

Innocent people must die and other lie writhing on the ground in agony because the poor sensitive General might be laughed at.

FIX THE FULL RESPONSIBILITY

The writer wishes he were able to quote many more passages, but his space forbids. He must refer his readers to Mr. Horniman's book for accounts of the terrible floggings, the order compelling the people to crawl on their stomachs when passing through a street in which a European had been assaulted, the many humiliations, and the terrors inflicted on the unhappy people during the six weeks of Martial Law.

But he hopes all readers whose indignation is stirred will join Mr. Horniman in his demand for a full and impartial investigation by a Royal Commission, on which Indians shall be represented, and which shall have power to fix the responsibility on all concerned, from the Secretary of State down through the Viceroy, the Government of India, the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab (Sir Michael O'Dwyer) to the actual perpetrators of the ghastly deeds who shall be brought to trial and made to answer for their conduct.

THE LATE MR. K. R. MITRA

HON. MR. KAMAT'S TRIBUTE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, Bombay, a large and representative meeting was held on Saturday evening in the Priartisana Mandir, to express deep sorrow of the Marathi-speaking public of Bombay for the untimely death of Mr. K. R. Mitra, editor and proprietor of the "Masik Manoranjan" and the Manoranjan Printing Press. The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat presided on the occasion.

Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Joshi moved the resolution expressing sorrow and conveying condolence of the meeting for the death of Mr. Mitra. Mr. Joshi pointed out in brief the qualities that enabled Mr. Mitra to rise from a position of obscurity to be the editor and proprietor of the most widely circulated and deservedly popular pictorial Marathi monthly of Maharashtra. The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Laxmibai Tilak, herself one of the best poets in Marathi. The Rev. J. F. Edwards, editor of the "Dnyanadya", Mr. G. M. Thenge, a life-long friend of Mr. Mitra, and Mr. K. A. Keluskar and Mr. G. B. Vaidya further supported the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat in his concluding remarks paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Mitra as the propagandist of progressive ideas in social reform in Maharashtra. He said that the "Manoranjan" in its twenty-five years' career had done as much educative work in its own sphere as the "Nibandha Mala" of the late Mr. Chiplunkar had done in its own time about fifty years ago. After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting concluded.

COUNCIL ELECTION

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala of Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, is a candidate from the Bombay Millowners' Association for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani is standing for a seat in the Indian Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Central Division. He was twice elected to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the municipalities of the Central Division

The Army Council's decision on General Dyer's action has been received by the Benares public with mixed feelings.

* * * *

It is understood that sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for the introduction of the Rent Restriction Bill into the Madras Legislative Council.

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OF

Citizens of Bombay

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WORK UP THE REFORMS!

LABOUR PARTY'S APPEAL.

ASSURANCE TO INDIA.

A special cable to "New India," dated London, July 2 says:—

The Labour Party in Parliament has given careful consideration to the Indian position, hearing the Congress Delegation and the Khilafat Delegation, which were busy. The Party met and passed the following resolution:—

"A meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party has heard with regret that many citizens of India, prominent in their advocacy of Self-Government for that country, have expressed the intention not to be associated with the administration of the Reform Act passed by the Imperial Parliament at the last session.

"The Party earnestly trusts that the decision be reconsidered, and the best use made of the Act to pave the way for a greater measure of freedom and Self-Government for the peoples of India, and thus not only encourage the growing public opinion in this country in favour of full reforms so long advocated by India's friends for that country, but also fortify the Party's determination to press forward the claims of India to an honoured place amongst the Self-Governing Dominions."

The resolution shows that the friends of India in Britain are hampered by threats of non-acceptance of the Act. Labour is true to India, but India must be true to herself and gain greater advantages, but not by sulking like a spoilt child.

H. R. LEAGUE'S APPEAL.

At a meeting, to-day, of the Home Rule for India League, British Auxiliary, it was resolved:

Strongly to support the appeal of the Labour Party to all India to work the Reforms.

AMRITSAR TRAGEDY.

Public opinion here joined Indian fellow-citizens in denouncing Amritsar tragedy, and the League will support and work by every means in its power to appeal for punishment to the responsible parties.

WORK THE REFORMS.

The League wishes that the system of Government should be changed, and that the Reforms are a small step forward. But all responsible people here desire that India should give Labour a chance. Labour victory is certain in the near future. If India works the Reforms, it will help Labour and therefore India.

(Signed) George Lansbury, President.
M De La Warr, Treasurer.
John Scurr, Secretary.

MR GLADSTONE AND LORD MORLEY

"An interesting and hitherto unpublished letter written by Mr. Gladstone to an Arbroath elector in 1895 on the subject of Mr. John Morley's religious opinions has recently come to light," says the "Glasgow Herald."

"Mr. Morley, as he then was, was contesting Montrose Burghs, and the elector, desirous of testing the allegation then current that the candidate was an agnostic or an atheist, wrote to Mr. Gladstone. In reply he received the following letter:—

"'Hawarden Castle, Chester,

"'November 26, 1895.

"'Dear Sir,—I have no objection to its being made known, as occasion may seem to require it, that the statement made to you is in my strong opinion a calumny. I do not know the particulars of Mr. Morley's religious opinions, and cannot therefore say whether they agree with my own; but I know him to be a man of a strict conscience, thoroughly to be trusted, of a reverent and even tender spirit in religion, with whom I find it easy to communicate intimately on that great subject, as I have often done, and hope often to do again. Had I a vote for your burgh, it would be warmly given for him.—Yours very faithfully.

"' (Sgd.) W. E. GLADSTONE.'"

ARGUERITE COURTOT IS A PARADOX

Marguerite Gabrielle Courtot, co-star with Director-Producer George B. Seitz in the new Pathe Serial, "Bound and Gagged," which is being shown at the Imperial theatre, is a screen paradox. She is not the usual "nineteen in June," but an honest-to-goodness "twenty-two in August." If she were "thixteen in Theptember," she would never tell it, because "Marguerite Gabrielle lithpth, and ith mortified leht people think is an affectation. Marguerite ith thraightforward and thinthere and free of guile and off-thage artifith." She did not take to the stage at the age of three, which may account for the look of intelligence in her eyes. Also, she admits that her first picture was "Rube Marquard Wins," in which she played one of an audience of ten thousand who sat in the bleachers and applauded a fine play. It might be worth other leading women's time to note that at this particular and first performance before the camera, Miss Courtot exhibited no such fine dramatic ability as to cause Mr. Griffith or Mr. Belasco to toss coins for her service.

The latest report of Mr. S. G. Forbes, Chief Electrical Engineer to the Mysore State shows that the total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram in 1918-19 was 10,25,30,000 units as against 9,80,87,900 units of the previous year showing an increase of 44,42,100 units on the figures of the year before. The increase was due to increased demand for power and lighting. The cost of generation including proportionate interest depreciation and administration charges was .09 anna per unit.

MORE TROUBLE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

"THE TIMES" DEMANDS DECLARATION OF POLICY

About 88,500 British and Indian troops are being maintained in Mesopotamia and Persia at the cost of the British taxpayer, says "The Times" in the course of a Leaderette. Our forces in these regions are equivalent to more than half the effective strength of the British Regular Army at home and in the Colonies, but excluding India, on January, 1, 1914. Though certain British units have been recently withdrawn, Indian reinforcements numbering 13,969 appear to have been sent to Mesopotamia within the last two months. The total expenditure, civil and military, in Mesopotamia and Persia appears to be at present approaching, £50,000,000 annually, although only a portion of this sum is provided for in the Budget. Yet when a serious affray, involving the deaths of three British officers and the capture of two armoured cars and their crews, occurs within forty miles of the city of Mosul, the public are left to learn the news through messages from Allahabad and Teheran. There can be no excuse for this reticence, which must be regarded as wilful. The episode occurred on Thursday of last week, and the punitive column was expected to reach Tel Afar, where the attack was made, by Tuesday last. Though the facts must have been known to the War Office, no mention is made of the matter in the usually excellent summary of military information distributed to the Press. Mr. Winston Churchill should understand that, as on the Indian Frontier, so in Mesopotamia and Persia, the concealment of unfavourable news will no longer be tolerated. There has been far too much secrecy about the military operations in Mesopotamia, which are becoming unpleasantly frequent.

The attack at Tel Afar was made by Sham mar Arabs, who lead a partially nomadic life in the plains between the Tigris and the Euphrates. They are said to have been led by Arab officers nominally owing allegiance to the King of the Hedjaz, or one or other of his sons. They killed three British officers and one trooper, and sacked the Government offices. Two British armoured cars which arrived at Tel Afar next day were captured, together with their crews. This seems to suggest that unsupported armoured cars are not quite so efficacious in Mesopotamia as Mr. Churchill tried to lead us to believe. Our correspondent at Teheran says that the inhabitants of Tel Afar appear to have connived at the attack. These outbreaks in Mesopotamia are now constantly occurring, and they imply that the more turbulent Arab tribesmen are not prepared to welcome British domination. We must again urge that it is time the House of Commons demanded a full explanation of the Government's policy in both Mesopotamia and Persia, together with a strict account of the number of troops of all arms, including the Air Force, at present employed, and a candid statement of the monetary cost. It is clear that if the Government persist in their ambitions, and endeavour to establish a permanent military occupation throughout a great area in the Middle East, we shall be involved in continuous minor warfare far more difficult and expensive than has accompanied our long contact with the North-West Frontier of India.

MINING RULES.

REVISION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 10.

A communique says:—

The Government of India have at present under consideration the revision of provisions of mining rules as far as they relate to mining leases and prospecting licenses for oil. One of the proposals under consideration is the extension of the period of prospecting licenses as it has been represented that the present period of one year is not adequate to permit of the testing of an oil property. It has also been suggested that the local Governments should be empowered where sufficient reasons exist to grant mining leases for oil for larger area than the rules at present permit. Should the Government of India decide to recommend any changes the matter will have to be referred to the Secretary of State for sanction. The revised rules cannot therefore take effect for some time to come.

SECURITIES FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 10.

Mr. Justice Raoof sitting in the High Court disposed of a revision petition against the order of the District Magistrate of Jullundur upholding an order of a second class Magistrate requiring the petitioner Gyanprakash to execute a bond with two securities for one year for good behaviour on the charge of disseminating sedition. It appears that a matriculation student in answering a history question paper during the examinations wrote something which was considered as seditious. The student informed the police that he was instructed to answer the question in the way he did by Gyanprakash. His Lordship considered that the evidence connecting Gyanprakash was vague and discharged him from the surety bond.

A deputation of landlords and house owners of Madras will wait on the Governor of Madras on Monday at the Government House to present a memorial protesting against the proposed Rent-restriction Bill. (A.P.)

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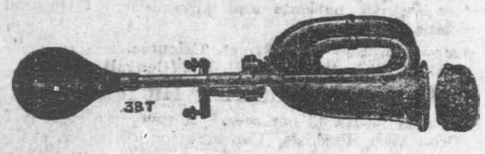

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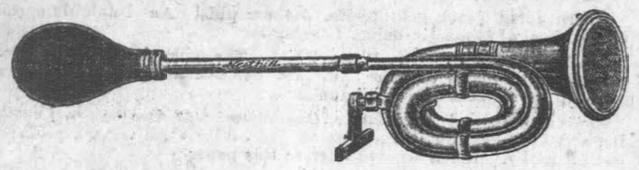

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PRINCE'S VISIT.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY TO MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. M. K. Ghandi writes in "Young India";—

Mr. Baptista has written to the "Bombay Chronicle" on the forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and has combated views he imputes to me. Much as I should like for the present to observe silence on this delicate subject I cannot allow it to be said of me that I would 'visit the sins of ministers on the Prince.' I entirely agree with Mr. Baptista that the Prince has no voice in the Government and that he is not concerned with the acts of the ministers of the Crown much less with their blunders. I am just as keen as any one could be to give a royal reception to the Prince and it is because I appreciate the constitution and its working that I would boycott the visit under present conditions. It is because I know that the Royalty is above politics that I would not allow the ministers or the Government of India, if I can help it, to use the Prince for their own politica purposes. If I can do nothing else, at least I must not become a tool in the hands of the ministers and the Government of India and allow them, under cover of the Prince's visit, to make their hold of India tighter and to demonstrate to the world that under their benign administration the whole of India is happy and contented. For let there be no mistake that such will be the result if we remained silent and, under a misteken sense of loyalty or of the constitution, gave any reception to the Prince. On the contrary I hope that our loyalty requires us to make it clear to His Majesty's ministers that if they send the Prince to India, we shall be in no mood to join any receptions they might arrange. I would tell them in no veiled language that we are sick at heart over the Khilafat and the Punjab questions and that whilst we are fighting them for very life, we must not be expected to co-operate with them in giving receptions to His Royal Highness. We would be doing a wrong to the public, if we neglected our clear duty of educating them to a truer perception of the meaning of the proposed Royal visit. Let it be known that the Prince will arrive by and with the advice of the ministers, and consent and approval of the Government of India. The visit therefore will be not an act of the Prince but that of the ministers and in boycotting the visit at this juncture we would be visiting their sins upon themselves and not on the Prince. In other words we would not be playing into their hands. Supposing the ministers sent Sir Michael O'Dwyer to replace Lord Chelmsford and he arranged the reception, would Mr. Baptista have us to fall into Sir Michael's trap! Suppose further that he insulted the Punjab under the Prince's nose by ignoring the Punjab leaders, should the Punjab pocket the insult and join the reception because Royalty is above politics! To say so would be to betray a woeful display of ignorance of the meaning of loyalty and politics.

I venture to suggest that if the Australian people were intensely dissatisfied with the acts or the blunders of the ministers in the sense we are, they would boycott the visit without the slightest hesitation. The ministers want to make political capital ont of the proposed visit. It is our duty to refuse to let them do so.

Mr. Baptista says and I agree that we are in mourning. He therefore hopes that the Prince would not be sent but if he is, Mr. Baptista says, we should give him welcome in spite of the mourning. I wan the Prince to come and therefore I would try to remove the cause of mourning and not take it as a settled fact. I would tell the ministers that as we want to give the Prince an enthusiastic welcome, they should remove the Khilafat and the Punjab grievances. I should further tell them that if they did not do so and still persisted in sending the Prince to India, they would be responsible for placing the people in the awkward position of having to boycott the visit or the reception.

ESSAD PASHA SHOT DEAD

STARTLING CRIME IN PARIS STREET

"The Daily Herald" special correspondent at Paris, wired on June 13:—

Essad Pasha, the uncrowned King of Albania, was assassinated outside his hotel in broad daylight in Paris this afternoon.

Just before one o'clock he was about to enter his motor-car outside the Hotel Continental when a young man stepped from behind one of the many columns familiar to English visitors in this part of the city, and fired two shots with a revolver. The first bullet entered Essad Pasha's right lung, and the second the region of the heart. He fell mortally wounded, and by the time a doctor had arrived the romantic career of the picturesque defender of Scutari was already closed.

In the meantime the crowd in this busy part of Paris had fallen upon the assassin and would have beaten him to death if two gendarmes had not rescued him by main force and conducted him for examination before the Commissary of Police.

There he declared himself to be an Albanian subject, 25 years of age. He had been in Paris only a week, he said, and was waiting outside the hotel to see Essad Pasha's secretary, with whom he was acquainted, when the General himself suddenly appeared before him. Although he feels Essad Pasha to be responsible for the suffering of his country, he had not premediated the crime.

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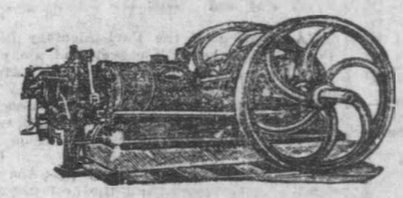

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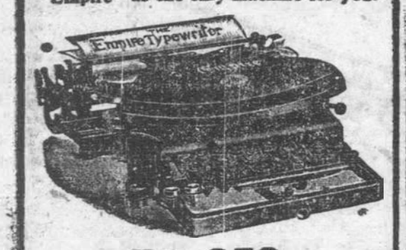

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

MR. ASQUITH ON LIBERALISM.

"THE PAISLEY POLICY" by The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith M.P. Cassel & Co. Ltd. 1920.

The volume consists of speeches made by Mr. Asquith when he besought the electors of Paisley to return him to Parliament. They cover a very wide area ranging from the treatment of the Russian and Irish questions to land and housing problems. Throughout, however, there is an attempt made to point out that the Liberal party has still a great field of useful progressive activities before it. Mr. Asquith indignantly refutes the superficial criticism of some of his more ignorant opponents that Liberalism is rooted and stuck fast in the past, that it ignores the changes brought about by the war. A small section of liberals in revolt against the policy of Mr. Asquith's Government had brought out a manifesto the first paragraph of which stated "We have joined the Labour Party because it seems to us to offer a large hope to our generation, and we should like to point out to the electors of Paisley that it is unlikely that Mr. Asquith will ever lead the British people into new parts of Democracy." Mr. Asquith retorts that he led the British people at the most critical time of their existence into the path of honour, and the path of Democracy, as he has always understood it, is also the path of national honour.

Mr. Asquith, in one of his most instructive speeches, takes Lord Haldane severely to task because of his contention that Liberalism is passing away and that it is with Labour that the hope lies for to-morrow. He does not think that the time has yet come to write the epitaph of the party which has been the pioneer of progress and of enfranchisement throughout British history. Lord Haldane asserted that Labour had realized that it must unite the brain that planned with the hand that performed. Mr. Asquith thinks this is no new discovery. It was familiar to Liberals for generations past.

The speeches are remarkable, as regards their general attitude towards Labour. Mr. Asquith protests that the Liberal attitude on any of he great political controversies which agitate the public mind in England at present is not an attitude of animosity against Labour. The past record of the Liberal party shows the successive steps by which the labouring people of the United Kingdom had achieved political and industrial enfranchisement. Labour may quarrel and say that enough had not been done but Mr. Asquith seeks to point out, with concrete examples, that during the latest Liberal administration the stream of beneficent liberal progress continued to flow as strongly and was as vitalizing and enriching in its results as in any era of the past.

But he complains, on an examination of the credentials of the two parties, that where they had common ends the representatives of Labour had shown themselves as against the Coalition majority of Mr. Lloyd George a lethargic and impotent Parliamentary force The defence of the principle which Liberals and members of the Labour party share alike, principles like free trade, the terms upon which land should be acquired for public purposes, had been left to a very small but distinguished minority of the free and independent Liberals in the house and the Labour party almost invariably left them in the lurch. Mr. Asquith takes the record of the Coalition Government and severely criticises it for its defective Land Bill, for its treatment of the financial question, and particularly, for its attitude of drift and hesitation as regards the Russian problem. His speech on the Peace Treaty, illuminating as it is, can be read to-day in the light of most recent events with added interest. He is concerned, however, much more with the nebulous and indefinite policy which even the Government supporters of Labour do not adequately criticise and he opposes to it a healthy Liberal policy flexible and adaptable to modernment requirements, contending that Liberalism is still better able than any competing political creed to furnish a reasoned and practical policy for the difficulties which confront the British Empire both within and without. He takes great pains to point out that there is a rooted difference of principle between Liberalism and Socialism which it is no good attempting to slur over. The Socialist party are bound, according to him, to go step by step to the nationalisation of one industry after another, depriving the community of individual freedom. The Liberals, however, believe that in the future as in the past the real line of progress is to be found in opening out opportunities, in giving the freest and fullest scope to individual initiative and enterprize.

L. G. K.

ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS—1914-1918. By F. A. Hook. A. and C. Black, Ltd.

Never since the days of Athenian liturgies have vessels built, manned and organised by the enterprise of private owners performed a greater national service than the mercantile marine of Great Britain during the years 1914-1918. It is no wonder that Lord Inchcape writes with enthusiasm in a prefatory note of the heroism and devotion to duty of all ranks of his fleet. Torn from their accustomed adventures, with the perils of war added to the common perils of the sea; with decks lightly armed, or armed not at all; with hulls unprotected; with personnel, though disciplined, yet untrained to war—they have yet won, for all time, a place of honour in the nation's history. From mercantile commanders, officers, engineers and crews, a full measure of patriotic service was claimed. Watching unceasingly, running where they might, fighting when they must, they faced all the vicissitudes of ruthless submarine warfare and the monstrous inhumanities of its practitioners without flinching. Their allotted task of feeding the armies, while the armies fought, was a noble duty, nobly borne."

Mr. Hook has not attempted a literary history of the Mercantile Marine. His was a humbler task, merely the compilation of the war records of the P. and O., British India and Associated Lines up to the date of the armistice. It is a domestic record undertaken at Lord Inchcape's request. It is written with the simplicity and the unwillingness to strain for effect of one who has borne a part. It is for others to describe the grandeur and the glory of the achievement. Mr. Hook merely records the facts. But the facts themselves need little embellishment. The Government had to stop officers and men from flocking into the Navy, while service in the Navy still seemed more dangerous than in the Mercantile Marine. From Iceland to the tropics, well-known P. and O. and B. I. boats served in different branches of naval warfare. Many of them were fitted up as hospital ships. It is all a familiar story to dwellers in Bombay. Many of the ships, whose heroic exploits are described, are old friends. Their blood-stained decks and rent sides used to echo to the laughter of children and dancing, but none of us can carry the record of so much disaster and courage in our heads, every one will be glad to be able to turn up the story of individual ships and men. Courage under danger was not the only virtue shown by the Merchant Service. Among their tasks it fell to them not seldom to have to wait upon the wounded. Here is one of many testimonies from an M. O.: "Your officers voluntarily helped as to carry the wounded to the wards. During the forty-eight hours after embarkation, when by reason of dysentery, bed-sores gangrene, it was necessary for every patient to be fed washed and his wounds dressed, these officers assisted us as dressers in the operating theatre, and performed the duties of orderlies during the hours of duty." The volume is profusely and beautifully illustrated. Some of the illustrations are wonderful photographs. There is one of the "Otaki", a British merchantman, fighting the "Moewe" which beside torpedoes, carried six heavy guns, as against the "Otaki's" one small gun. Yet the German commander records that their "situation was far from happy; the enemy lies there, refusing to sink, and firing shot after shot. She has luck and an extremely good gunner on board. On the "Moewe" flames are spreading rapidly; panic has broken out in the prisoners' compartment. Half an hour later, hammered and torn by our guns, but still firing, she sinks beneath the waves." A book like "Merchant Adventurers" gains by the very austerity and simplicity of the narrative. Mr. Hook has compiled a full, clear and altogether admirable record of a magnificent piece of service.

WORTHIES OF BOMBAY.

Great Men of Bombay: Author and publisher Vallabhji Sunderji Punjabhai. Price Rs. 10.

It is no exaggeration to say that there is a dearth of biographical literature in the Gujerati language. The bulky volume, under review, extending over four hundred and forty pages is an attempt to give brief biographical sketches of some of the dead and living well-known men of Bombay. It contains about one hundred and fifty life-sketches (with photos) of which thirty-five are those of prominent women of Bombay. The book is divided into ten sections dealing separately with lives of doctors, lawyers, journalists, etc.

Biography has been defined as "a faithful portrait of a soul in its adventures through life." There is nothing of this in these biographical sketches. They merely record some of the outstanding incidents in the lives of these men and women. Such sketches serve their own purpose but they can neither inspire nor can they prove very instructive. The author had to depend for much of his material on the very men facts about whose lives are recorded. It is, therefore, natural that the bright and dark shades of their lives have not been depicted in a proper manner with the result that there is little that is inspiring in it. The book could have been made more interesting and instructive if the author had kept in mind and followed a better and more rigorous ideal of a biographical sketch. The author had to face immense difficulties in preparing the book and it is clear he has taken great pains over its completion. The book should on the whole, commend itself to the Gujerati-reading public, being the first of its kind.

DISTRICTS OF BOMBAY.

The "Guide to the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind," which has been recently published by Mr. P. C. Divanji, M.A., LL.M., Sub-Judge of Tasgaon, is a useful work of reference, which will be appreciated alike by Government officers and other travellers, and by the general public. It sets forth the divisions and sub-divisions into which the Presidency is divided for administrative purposes, the routes by which the principal towns are reached, and the facilities which these afford in regard to water supply, medical aid, education and other requirements. Facts of interest regarding places worth seeing and generally visited are supplied in a small compass, and while additions are made to the information contained in the Gazetteer, it is all brought up to date. This book is the only one of the kind now available to the public for the price, which is Rs. 4, and supplies a real want. The table of distances given in the appendix and the full index add to the usefulness of the laborious compilation for which many sources of information have been tapped. The book may be had from the author, as also from Messrs. Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi, and the Anglo-Persian Press, Fort, Bombay.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Joseph McCabe has written a new study of modern Occultism, in a volume called "Is Spiritualism Based on Fraud?" and the work is described as a peculiarly trenchant piece of criticism. It will be published by Messrs. Watts and Co., who are also adding to their series of "Life stories of Famous men" a brief but intimate biography of T. H. Huxley, by his son, Leonard Huxley, editor of the Cornhill Magazine," and a new life of Auguste Comte by Mr. F. J. Gould.

* * * * *

"The Treatment of the Remains of the Eucharist after Holy Communion and the Time of the Ablutions," by W. Lockton Vice-Principal of Winchester Training College which the Cambridge University Press will shortly publish, is based on the essay containing the results of the author's investigations from the historical point of view which originally appeared in the Church "Church Quarter Review" for April, 1917, The work has been considerably enlarged in book form.

* * * * *

Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co., hope to publish shortly "A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain" by Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb, and its groundwork is vigorously reconstructive. The First Part consists of a description of the existing material out of which such a constitution might be constructed, together with an analysis of the short-comings of the present social organisation. In the Second Part the authors lay down a detailed scheme for reconstruction, on the basis of a Socialist Democracy.

* * * * *

Messrs. Methuen announce a new edition of "Social Evolution," the book by which Benjamin Kidd first made his reputation as a popular philosopher and sociologist.

* * * * *

Towards the end of this month Messrs. Allen and Unwin hope to have ready a work entitled "The Harvest of Ruskin," by Principal John W. Graham, containing a critical estimate of Ruskin's teaching in the light of the present situation between capitalism and labour, the advocacy of guild Socialism, and existing ideas in the regions of education and religion. It is from the same publishers that the volume of centenary studies, entitled "Ruskin the Prophet," is coming.

* * * * * *

"The Perils of Wealth and Poverty," by the late Canon S. A. Barnett—a little book which the author was engaged in writing just befort his last illness—will shortly be published by Messrs. Allen and Unwin.

* * * * *

Mr. Arnold Bennett is well known among his friends as a skilful artist with the brush, and he has executed a number of coloured pictures for his new book, in which he is also assisted in the way of illustration by Mr. E. A. Rickards. "From the Log of the Velea," as the book is called, is a record of yachting cruises in Holland, the Baltic, and East Anglia, and displays Mr. Bennett in yet another of his manifold capacities. Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish the book, and about the same time expect to have ready "Daisy Ashford: Her Book," the new collection of infant witticisms by the author of the inimitable "Young Visitors."

The June number of "Vismi Sadi" is as entertaining and interesting as usual. It is profusely illustrated and contains as many as 47 illustrations. On account of rise in price of paper, printing materials and labour the subscription is raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 from this month. The small rise in subscription should not prevent the Gujarati-speaking public from extending its patronage to this useful journal.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

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